

Microphysics Schemes in FV3GFS

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1. IMSG; 2. EMC/NCEP; NCAR

Acknowledgement: Jun Wang, Yu-Tai Hou, Huiya Chuang, Jongil Han, Greg Thompson, and other colleagues

Available MP Options in FV3GFS

	Zhao & Carr	GFDL MP	MG1/MG2/MG3 (double)	Thompson 2008/2014 (double)
prognostic variables	qv, qc (water or ice)	qv, ql, qi, qs, qr, qg	qv, ql, ,nl, qi, ni (qr, nr, qs, ns) Aerosol aware	qv, ql, qi, qs, qr, qg, ni, nr (2008) + nc, nwfa, nifa (aerosol- aware)
condensation and evaporation	Sunqvist et al (1989)	Lin, et al (1983)	MG2008, MG2015, Barahona et al 2014	Yau and Austin (1997), Thompson and Eidhammer(2014)
mixed-phase clouds	No (simple ice)	yes	yes	yes
precipitation sedimentation	no storage in the air and instantaneous fallout	qi,qr,qs,gq sediment vertically	qc and qi sediment vertically (cloud and precip)	qi, qr, qs, qg sediment vertically (ql) ₂

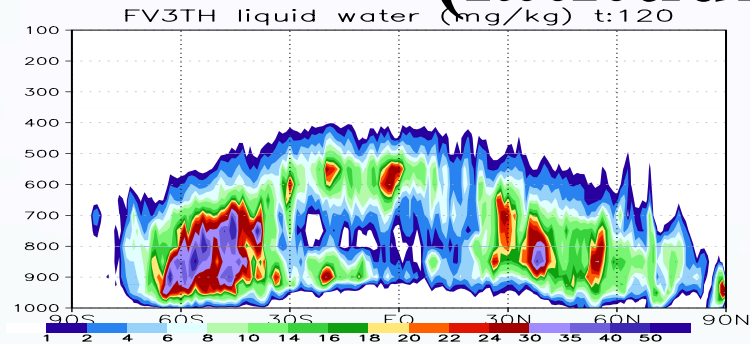
Thompson MP Winter Experiment Statistics VS Zhao & Carr MP

— 20170105—20170228

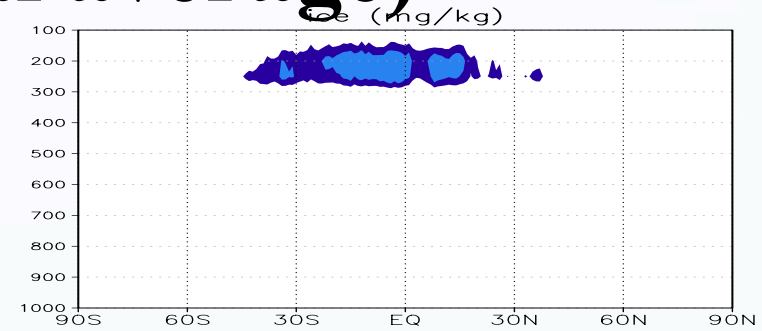
1. **GFS14**: Current operational GFS with Zhao & Carr MP (**nemx**)
2. **FV3GFS**: Forecast only experiment; FV3 dycore with default **GFS14** physics and Zhao & Carr MP
3. **FV3TH**: Forecast only experiment; **FV3GFS** + Thompson MP (replaces Zhao & Carr)
 - Cloud species are fed into corresponding categories in the radiation; Particle effective radii calculated in the Thompson MP are used in the radiation
 - Ice number associated with the detrained cloud ice from deep and shallow convection is added to the total ice number
 - Snow is treated as ice in cloud cover calculation in radiation
 - Cloud drop number over land ($300 / \text{cm}^3$) is used.
 - Ice nucleation super-saturation requirement is relaxed.
 - Rhc is used in the cloud condensation and evaporation

FV3TH: Cloud and Precipitation Cross Section (latitudinal average)

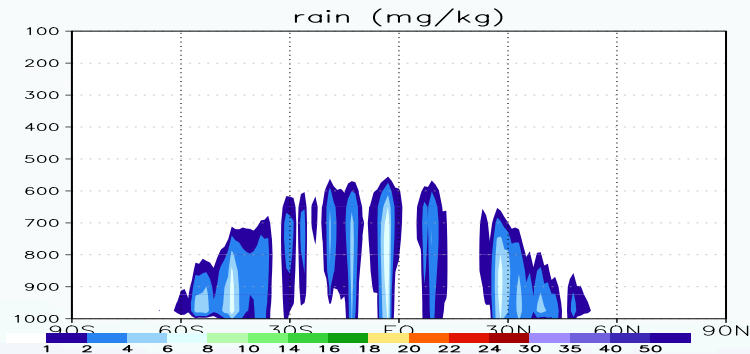
liquid



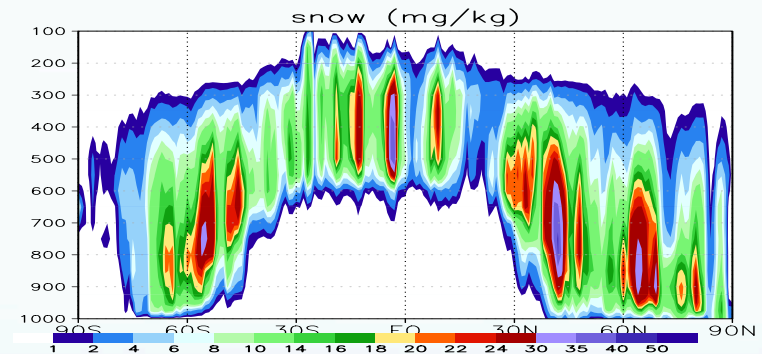
ice



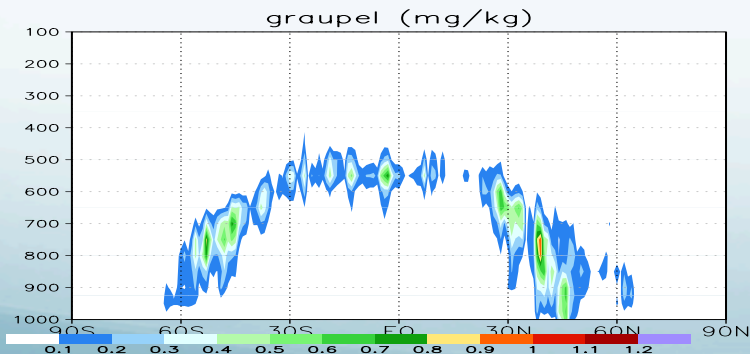
rain



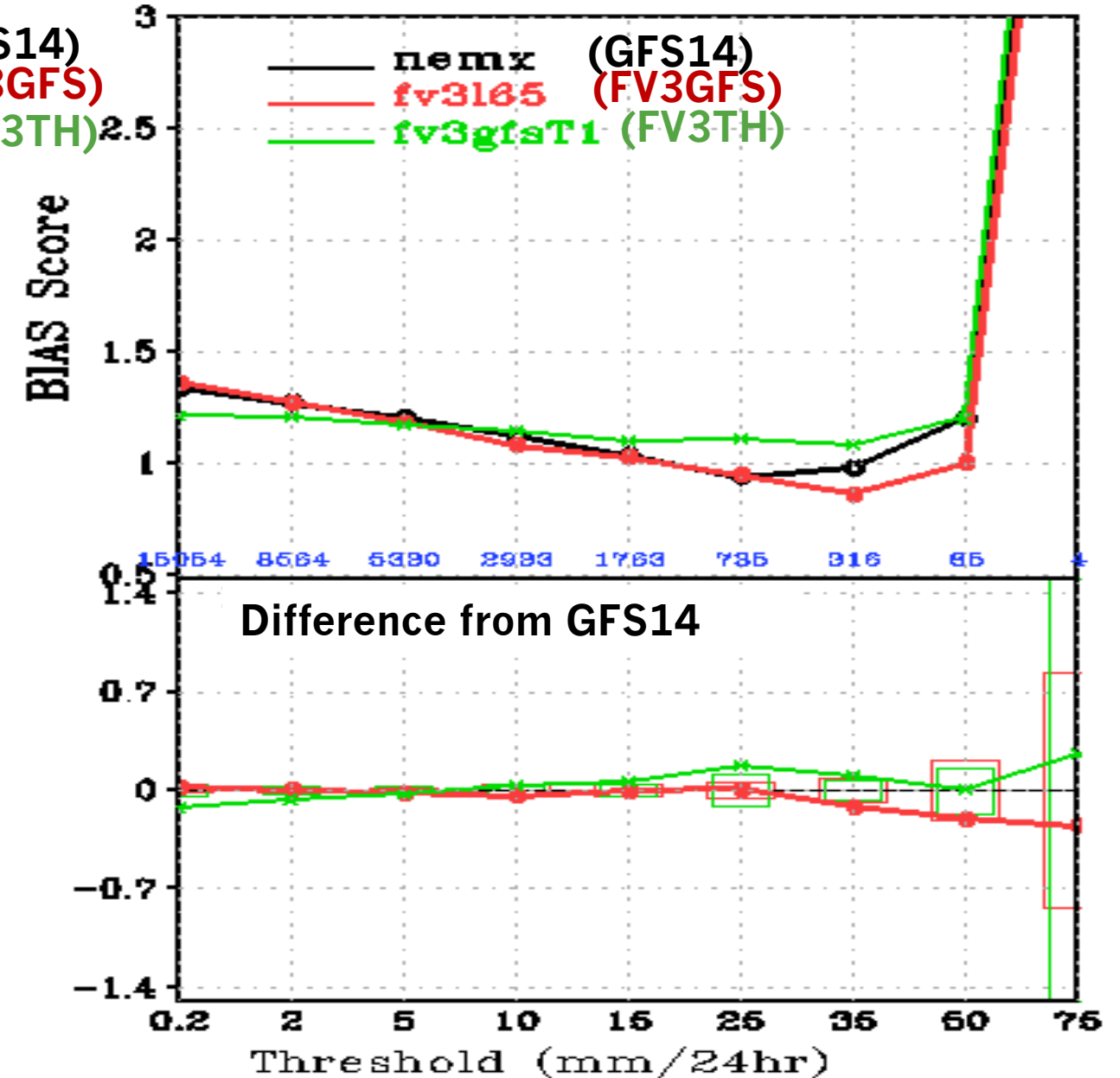
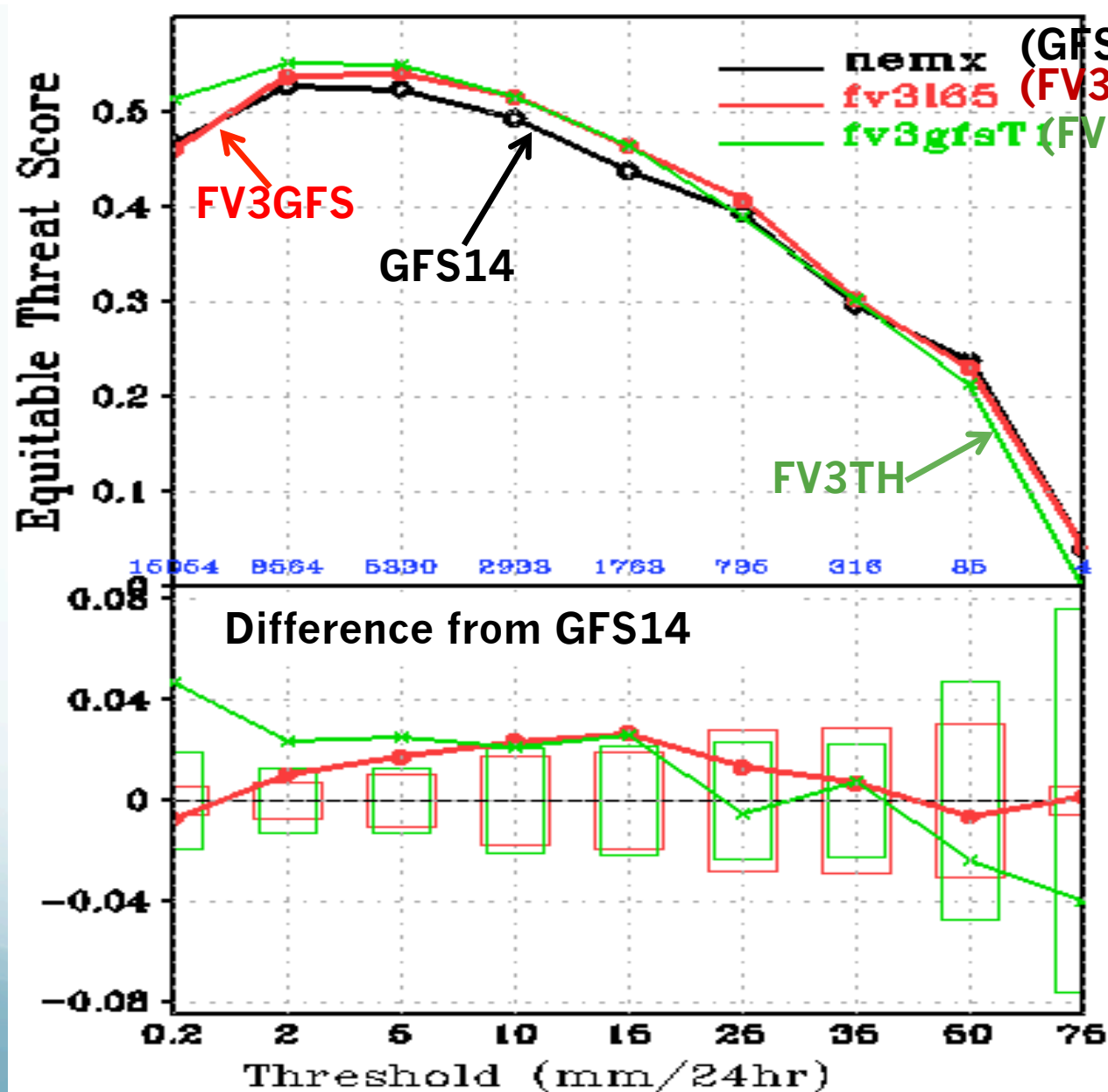
snow



graupel

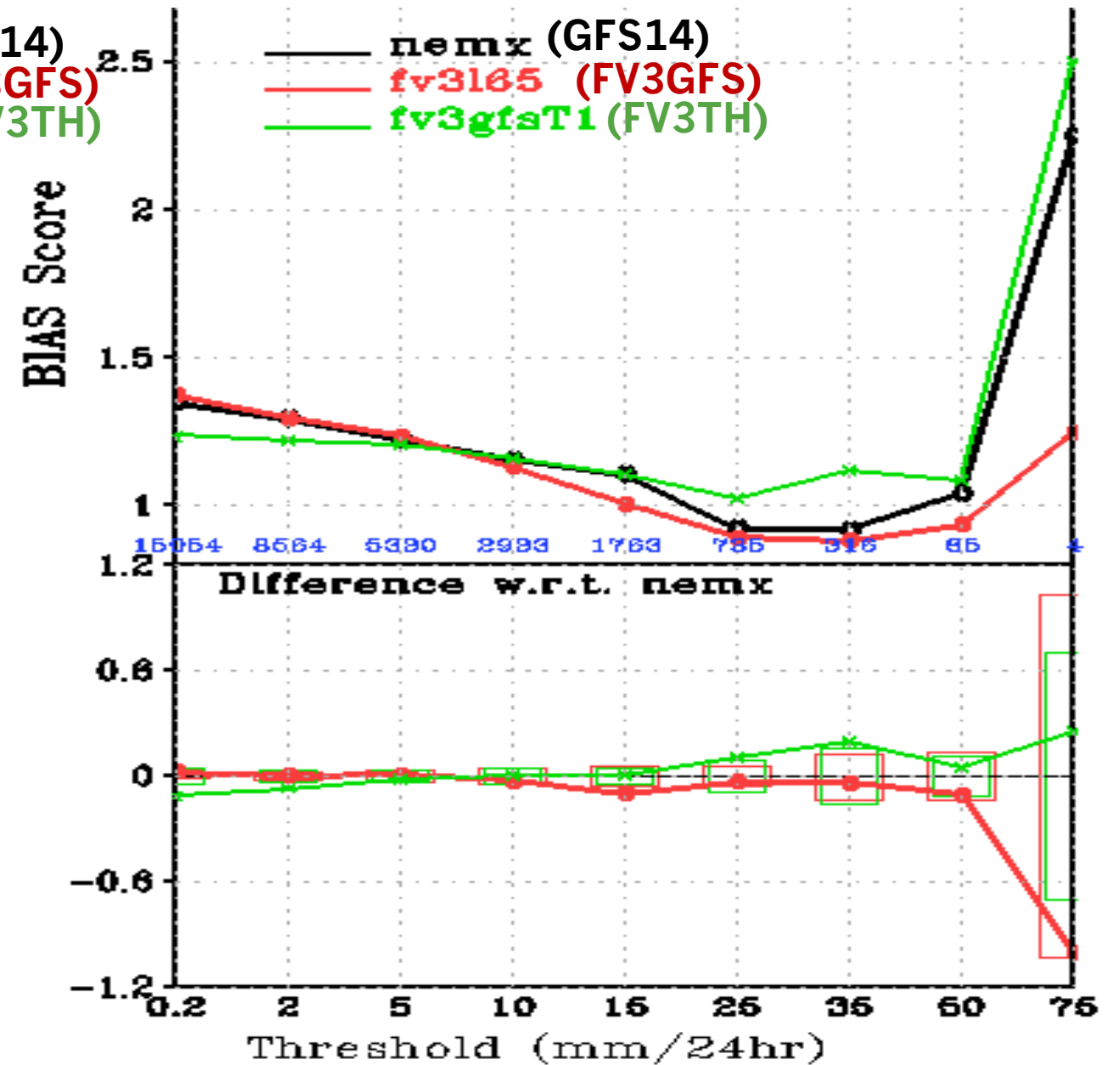
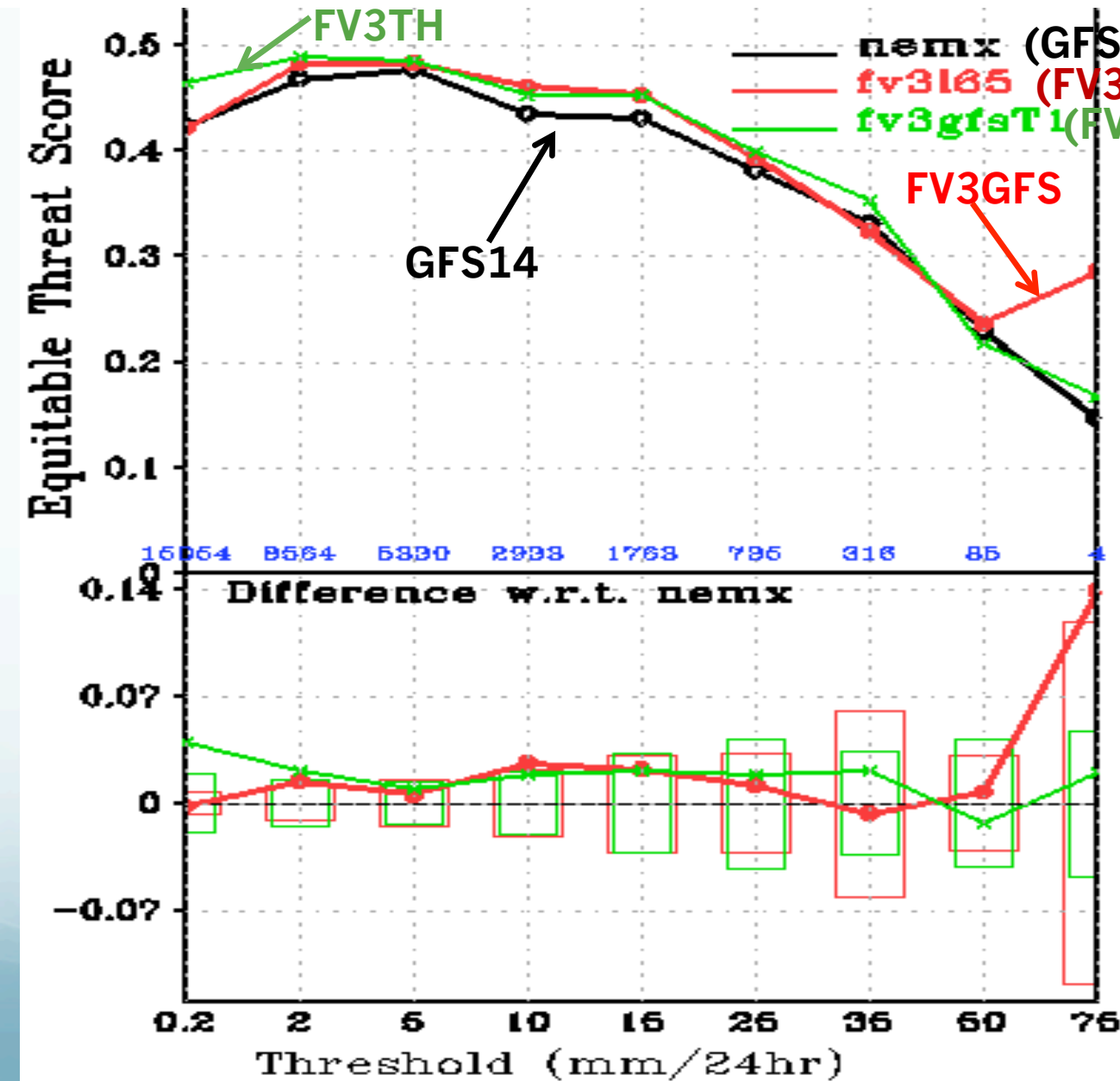


Cont. U.S. Winter 2017 Precipitation Skill Scores: Forecast hours 12-36



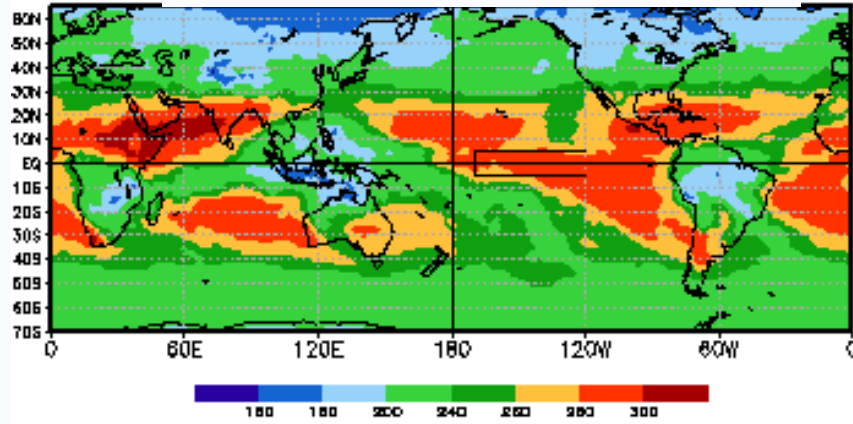
Differences outside of the hollow bars are 95% significant based on 10000 Monte Carlo Tests

Cont. U.S. Winter 2017 Precipitation Skill Scores: Forecast hours 36-60

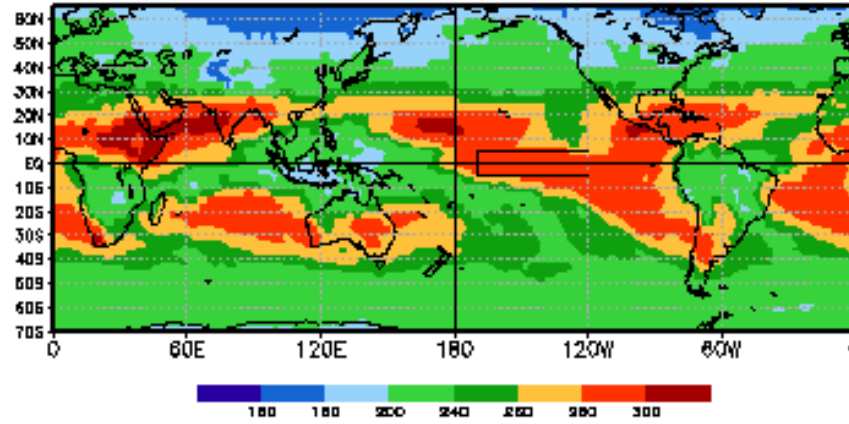


OLR (201701 monthly mean)

FV3GFS (241.2,256.9)

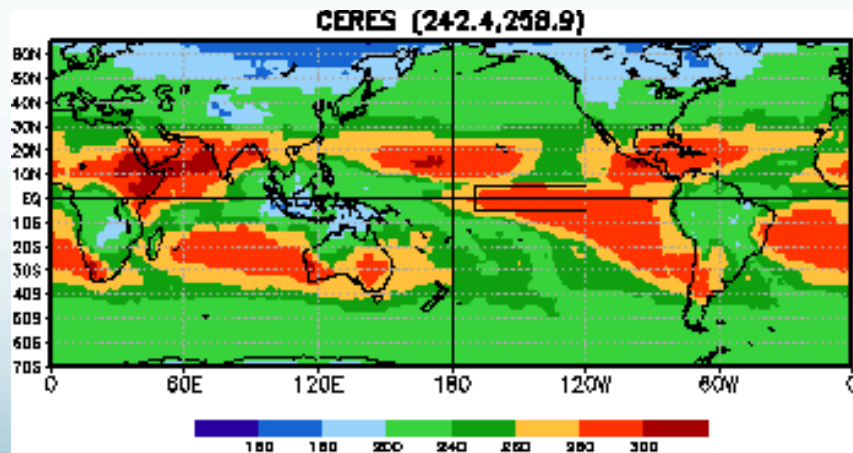


FV3TH (241.1,259.7)

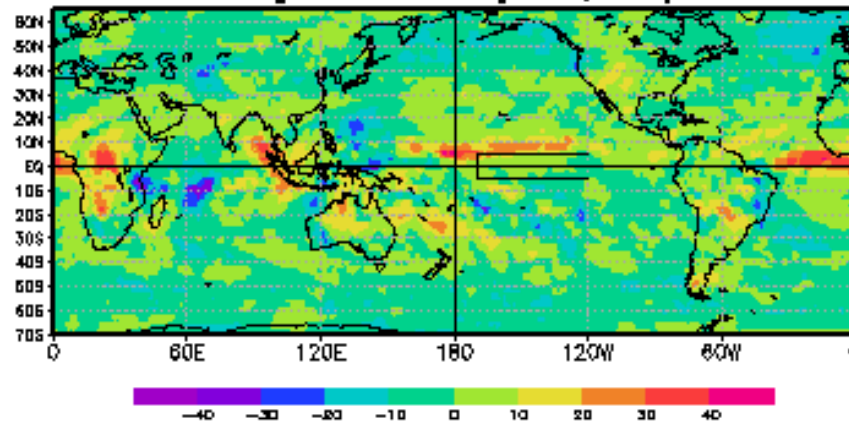


Global mean Tropical mean

CERES Observations (242.4,258.9)

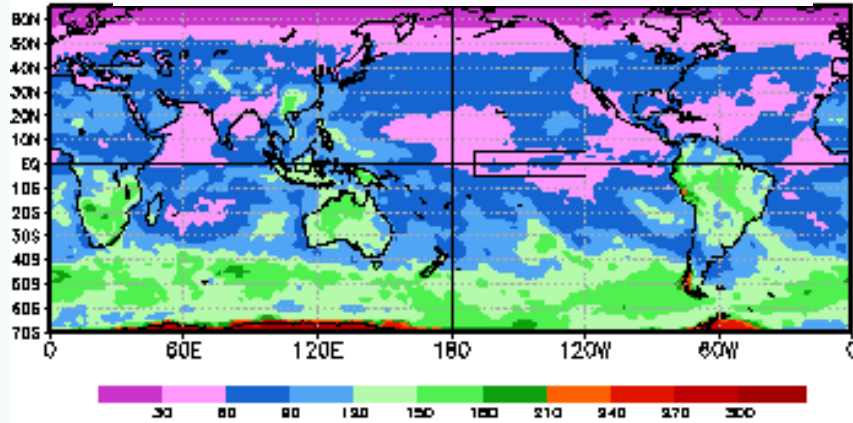


FV3TH-CERES (-1.32, 0.786)

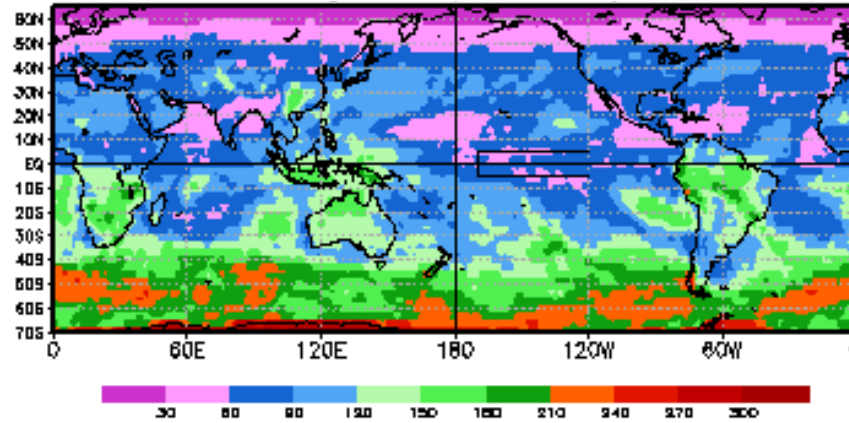


USW at TOA (201701 monthly mean)

FV3GFS (90.63, 84.22)

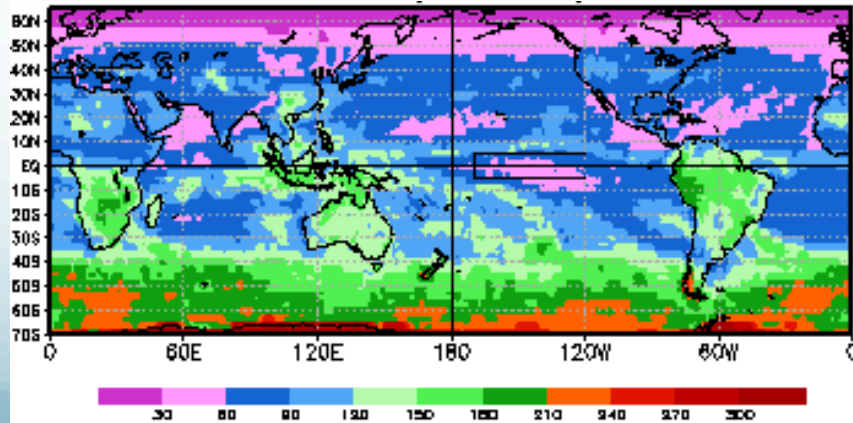


FV3TH (104.0, 93.49)

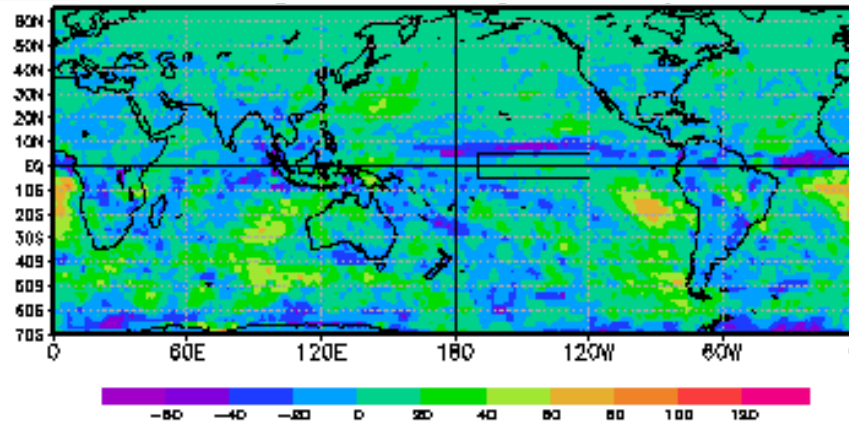


Global mean Tropical mean

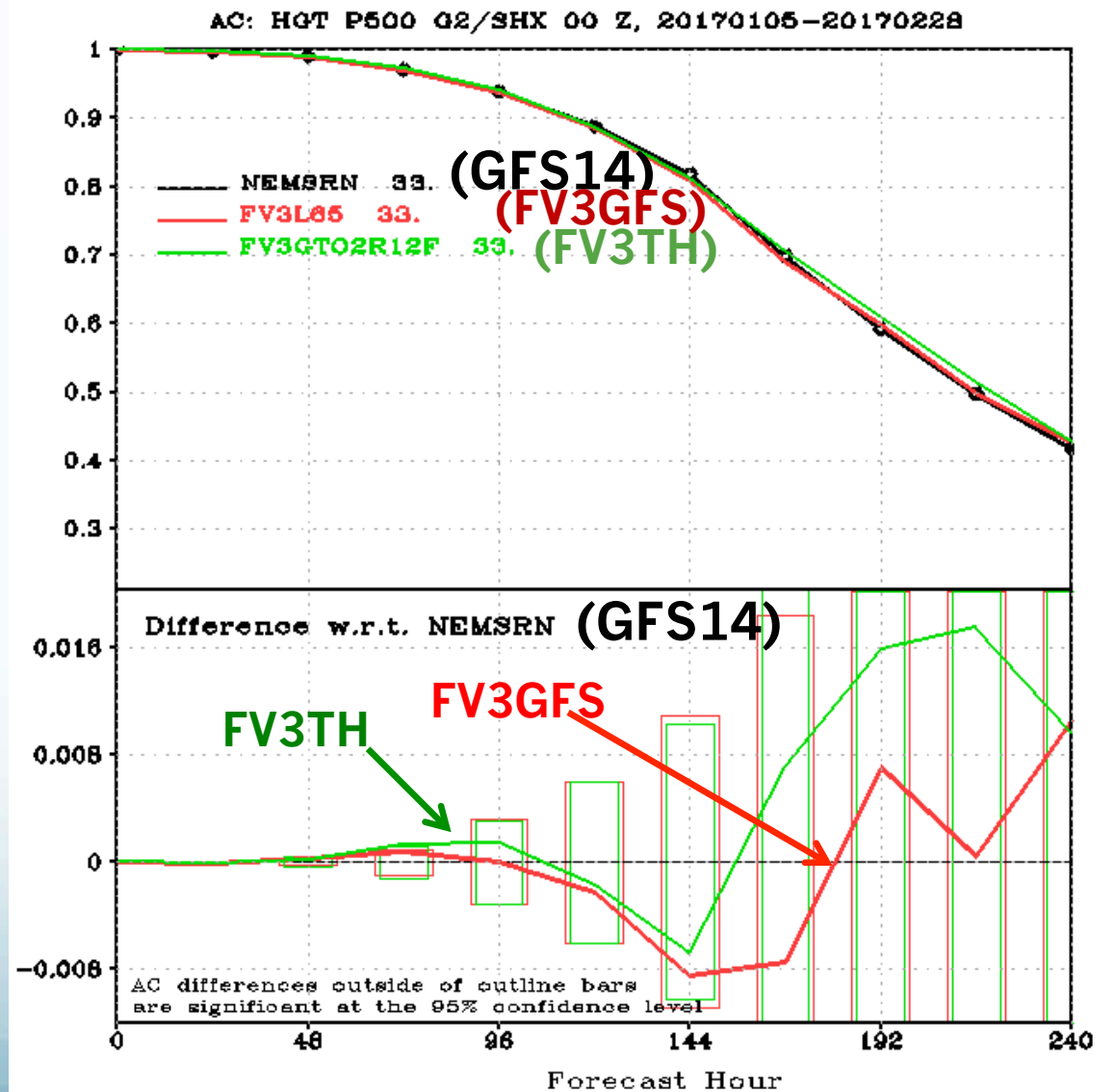
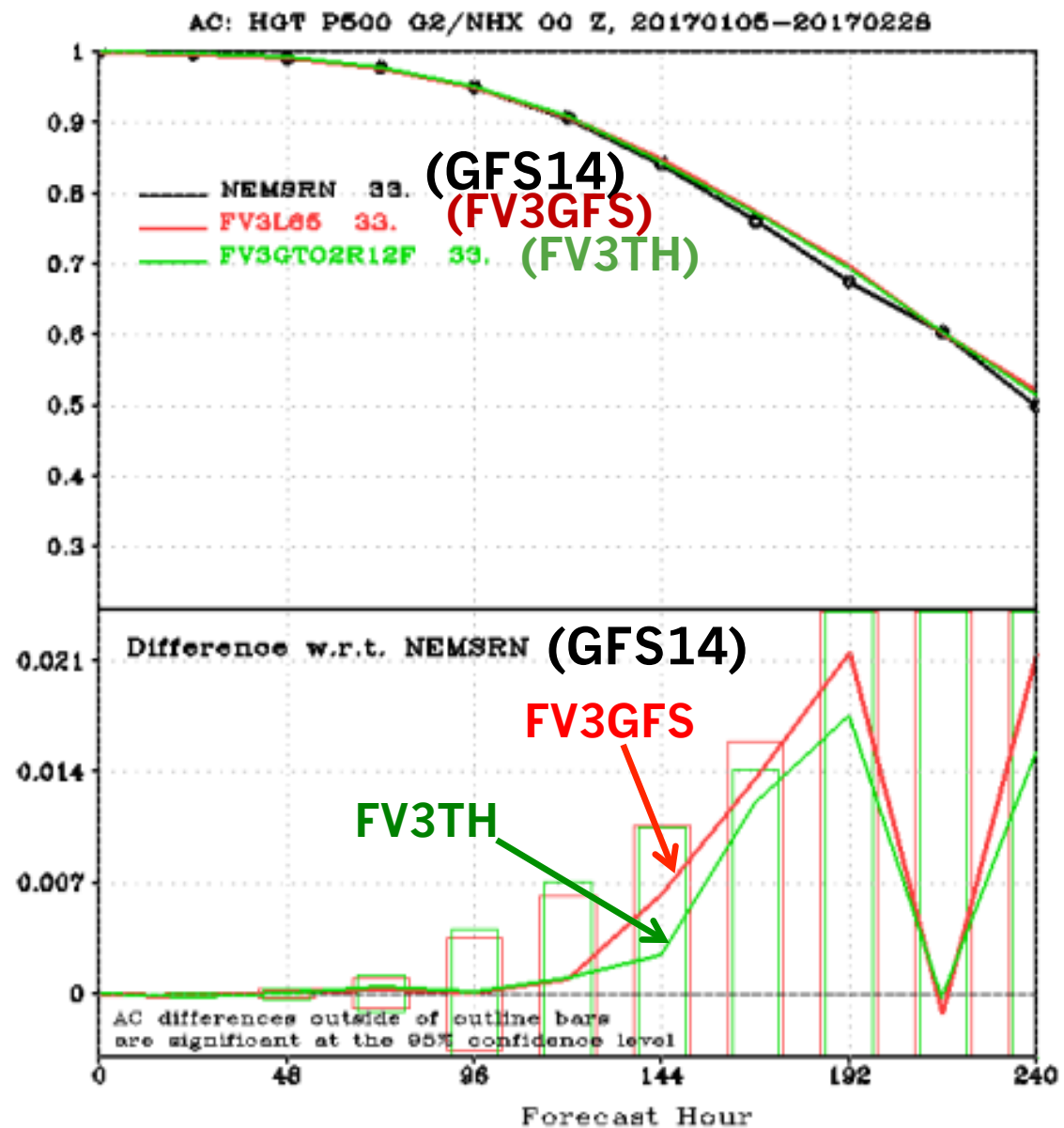
CERES Observations (102.8, 93.72)



FV3TH-CERES (1.203, -0.23)



500 hPa Height AC



Summary of Winter Experiment

1. FV3TH generated significantly better USW at the TOA than the FV3GFS.
2. FV3GFS and FV3TH produced significantly better precipitation ETS score than the operational GFS.
3. FV3GFS and FV3TH produced better 500 hPa height AC scores.

Comparison of MPs in the FV3GFS

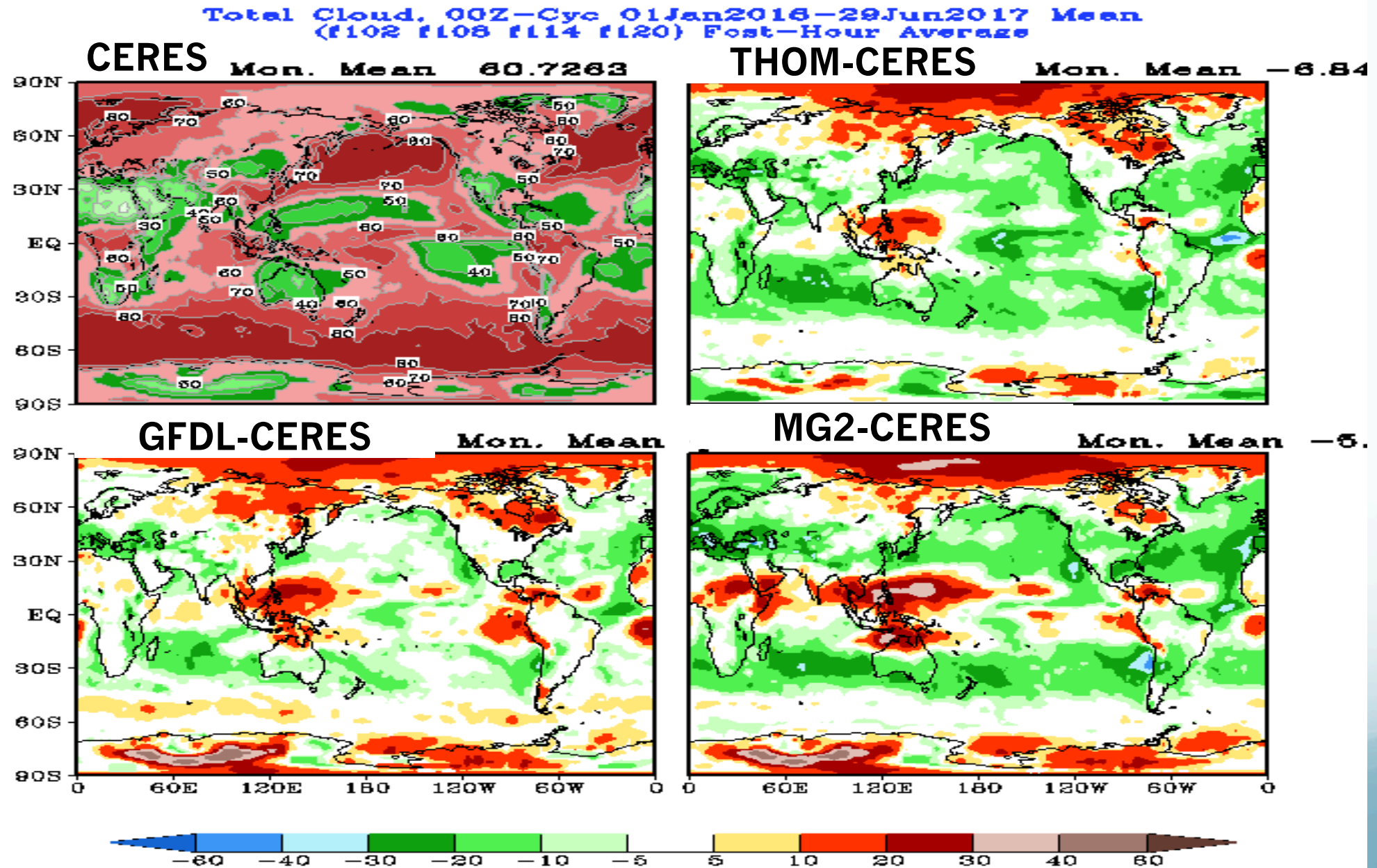
1. Experiments:

- **GFDL:** FV3GFS with GFDL MP (**current parallel, used as control**) replacing Zhao and Carr MP.
- **THOM:** FV3GFS with Thompson MP replacing Zhao & Carr MP. **FV3TH** plus negative tracer correction is applied. Mass conservation is ensured. All tracers are mixing by PBL scheme including rain, snow and graupel.
- **MG2:** FV3GFS with MG2 replacing Zhao & Carr MP

2. Experiment period: 20160101 to 20170629 every 5 days

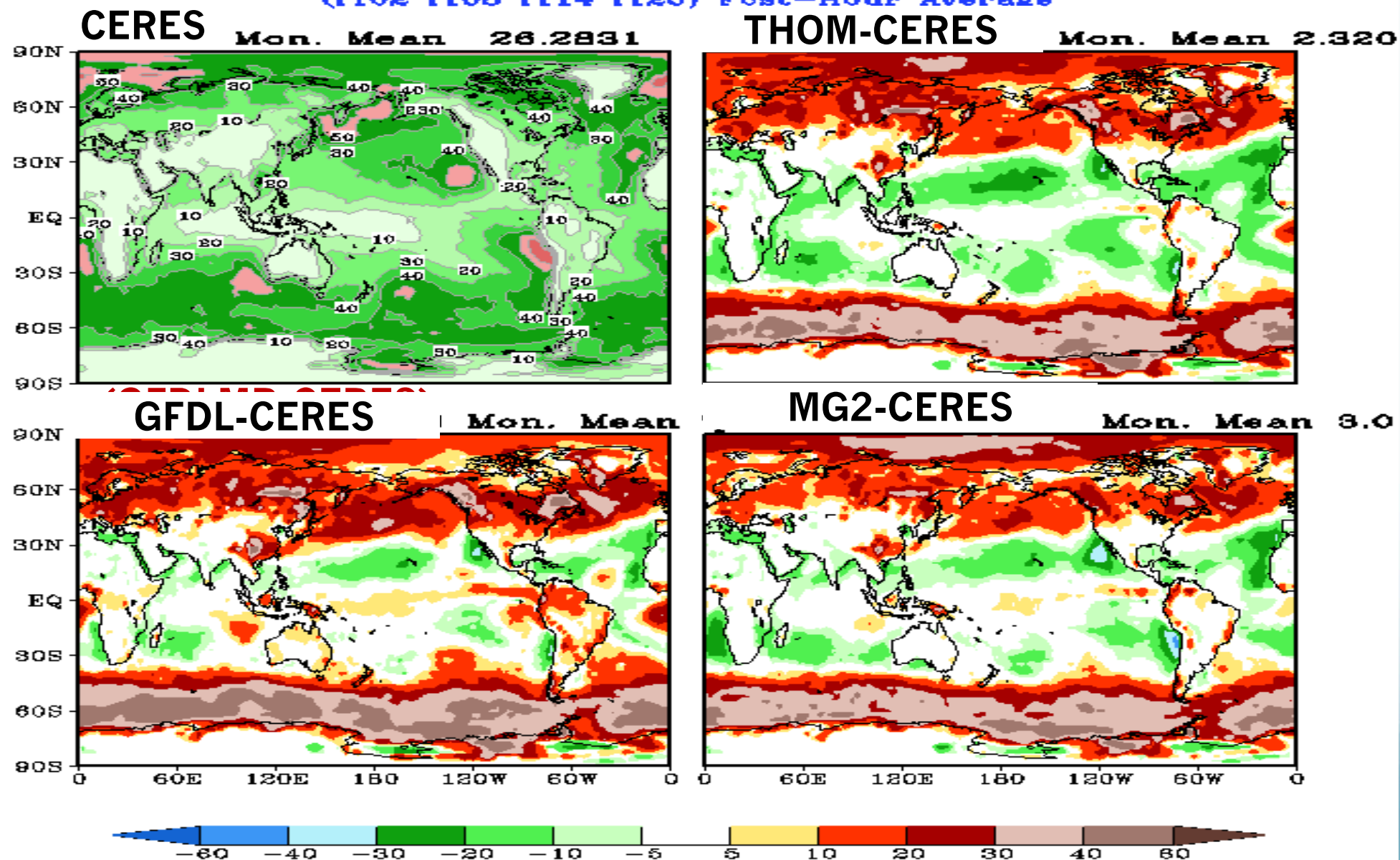
3. Forecast only. ICs were converted from ICS of the operational GFS.

Total Cloud Cover

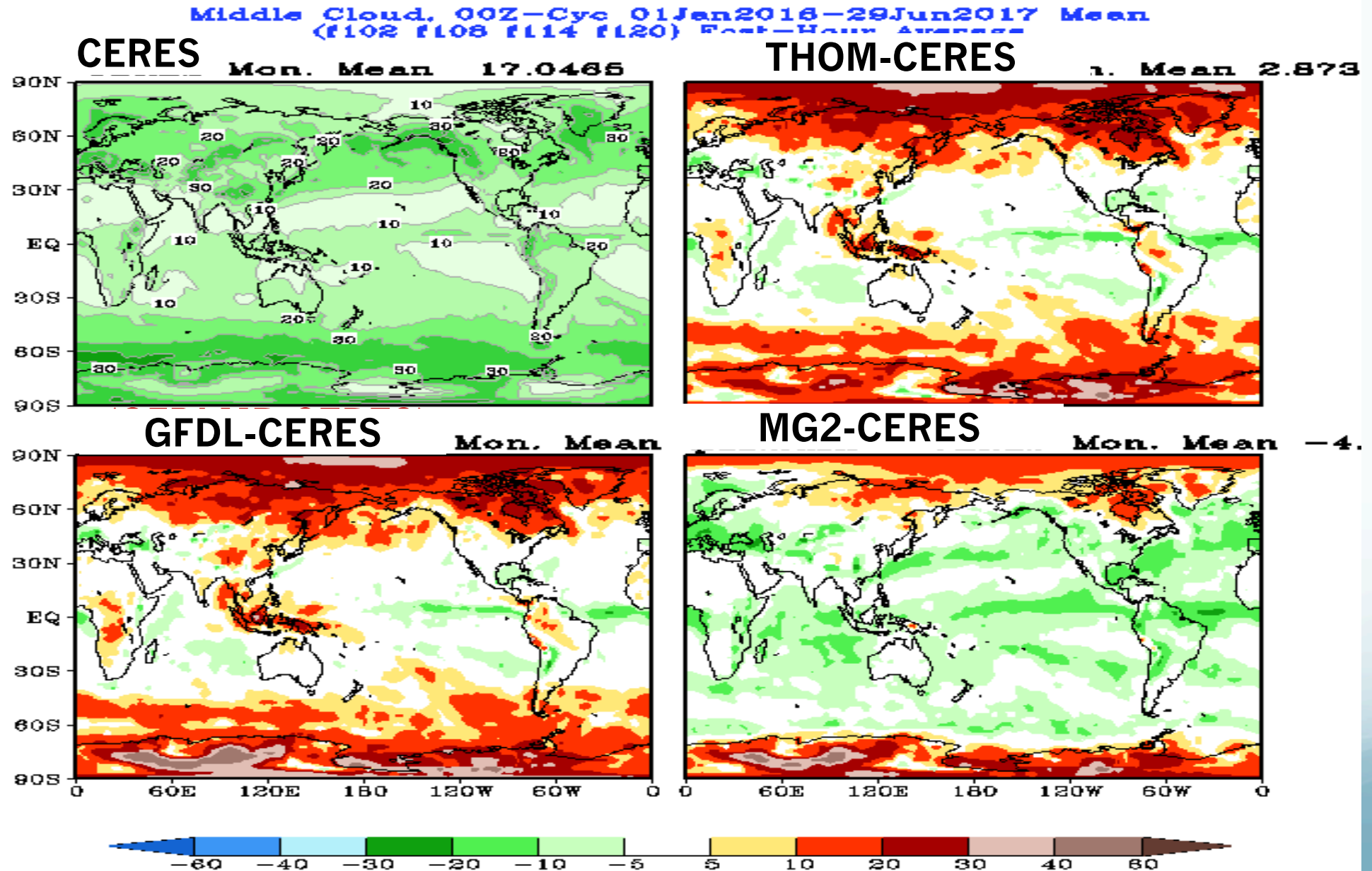


Low Cloud Cover

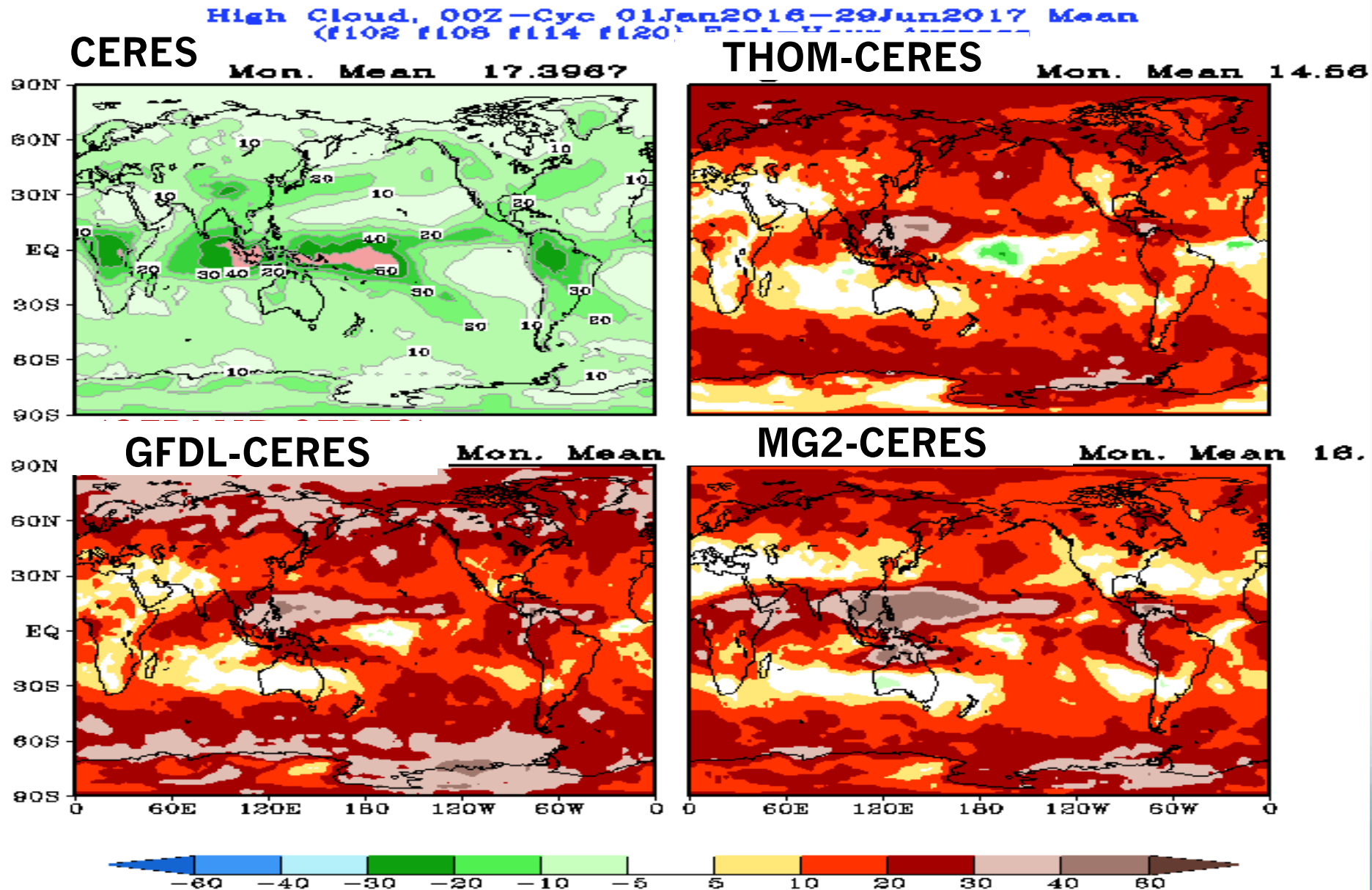
Low Cloud, 00Z-Cyc 01Jan2016-29Jun2017 Mean
(f102 f108 f114 f120) Post-Hour Average



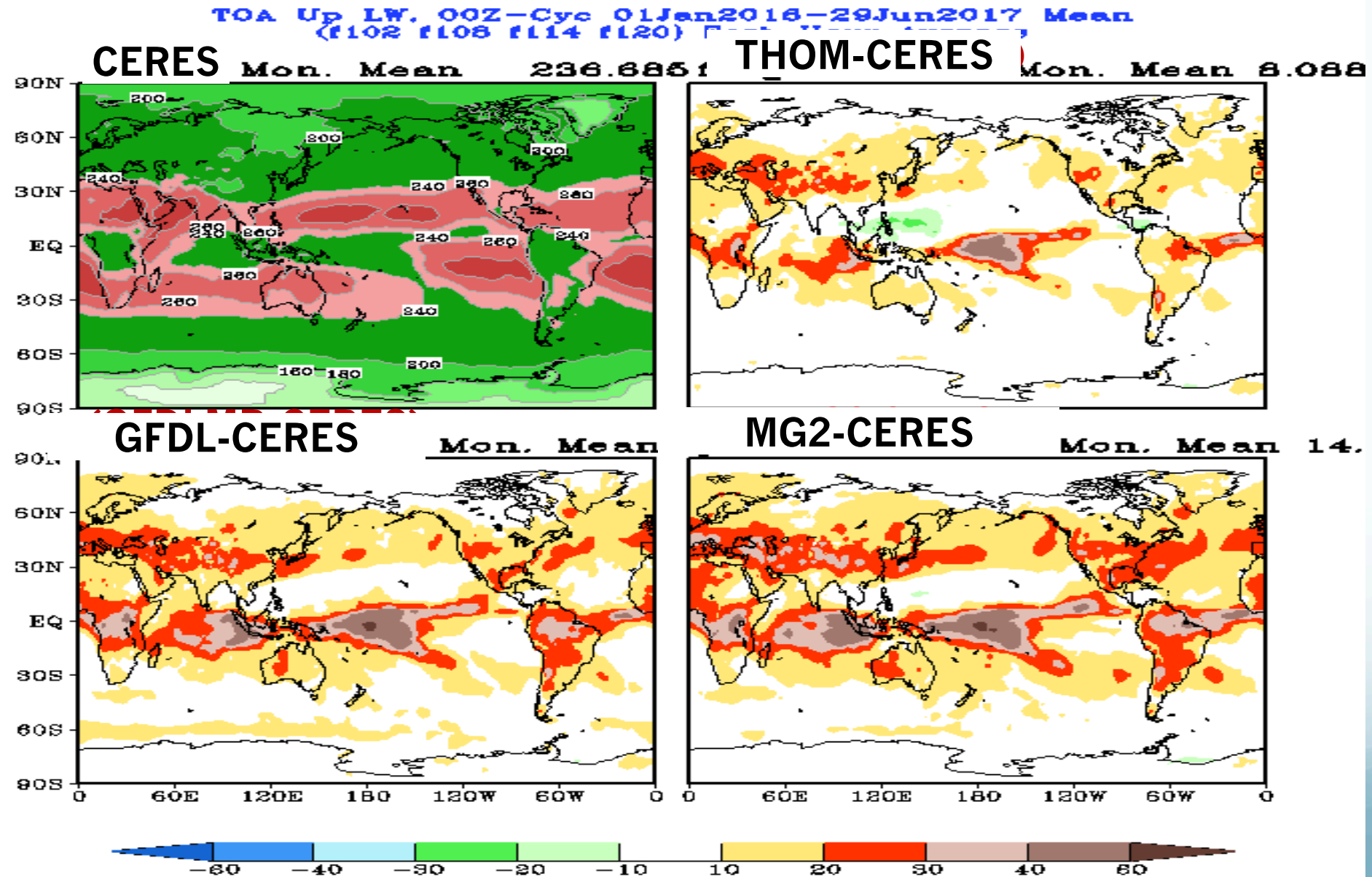
Middle Cloud Cover



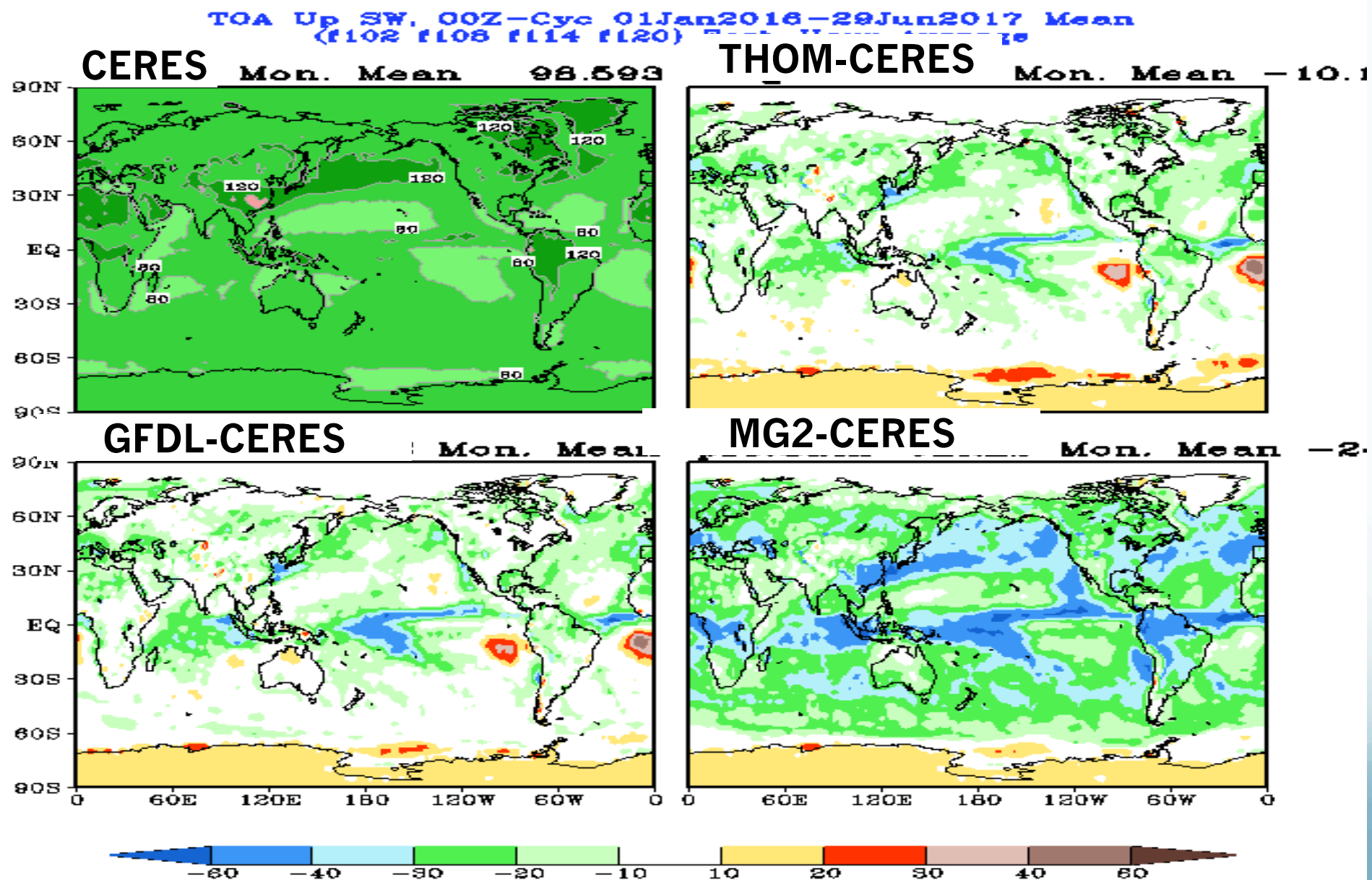
High Cloud Cover



TOA OLR



TOA UP SW



Surface Down SW

Sfc Down SW, 00Z-Cyc 01Jan2016-29Jun2017 Mean
(f102 f108 f114 f120) Fast-Hour Average

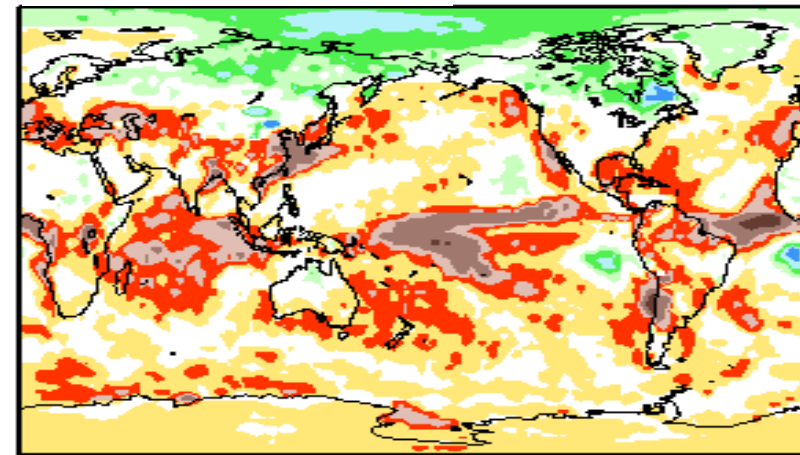
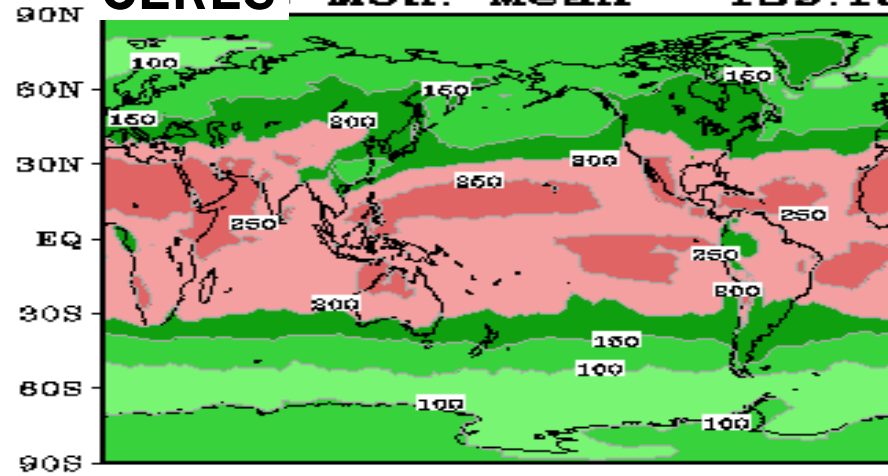
CERES

Mon. Mean

189.183

THOM-CERES

Mon. Mean 11.36

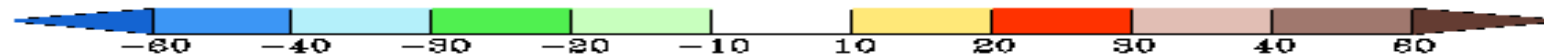
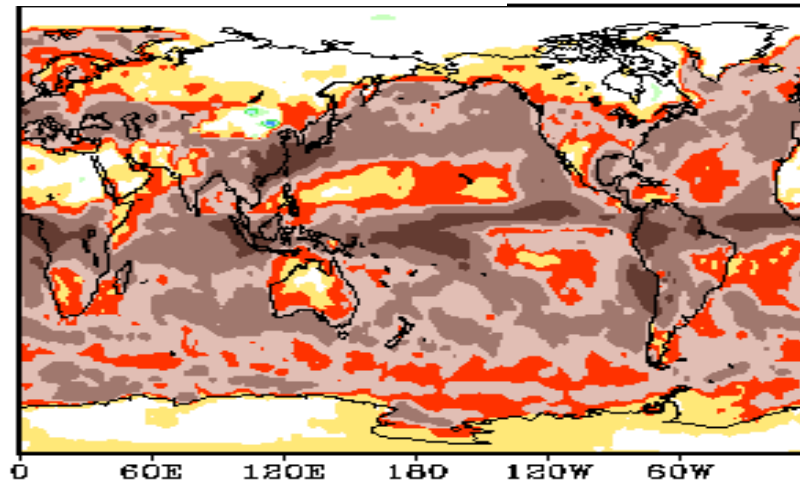
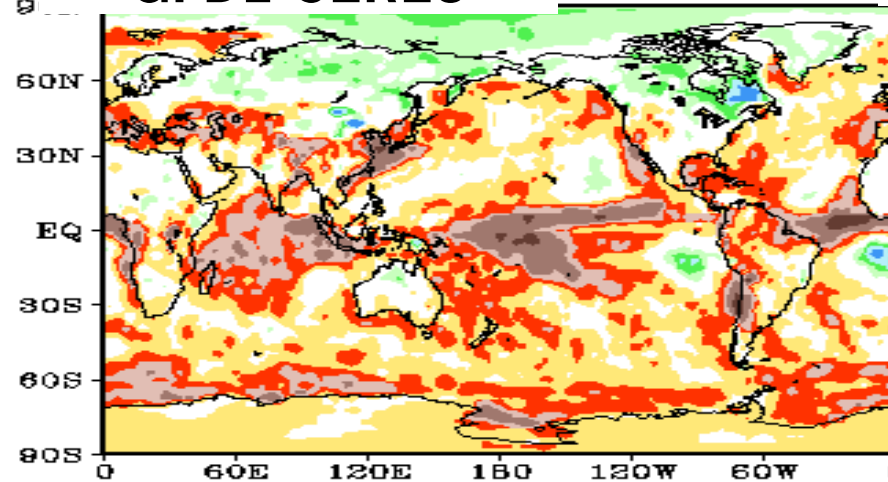


GFDL-CERES

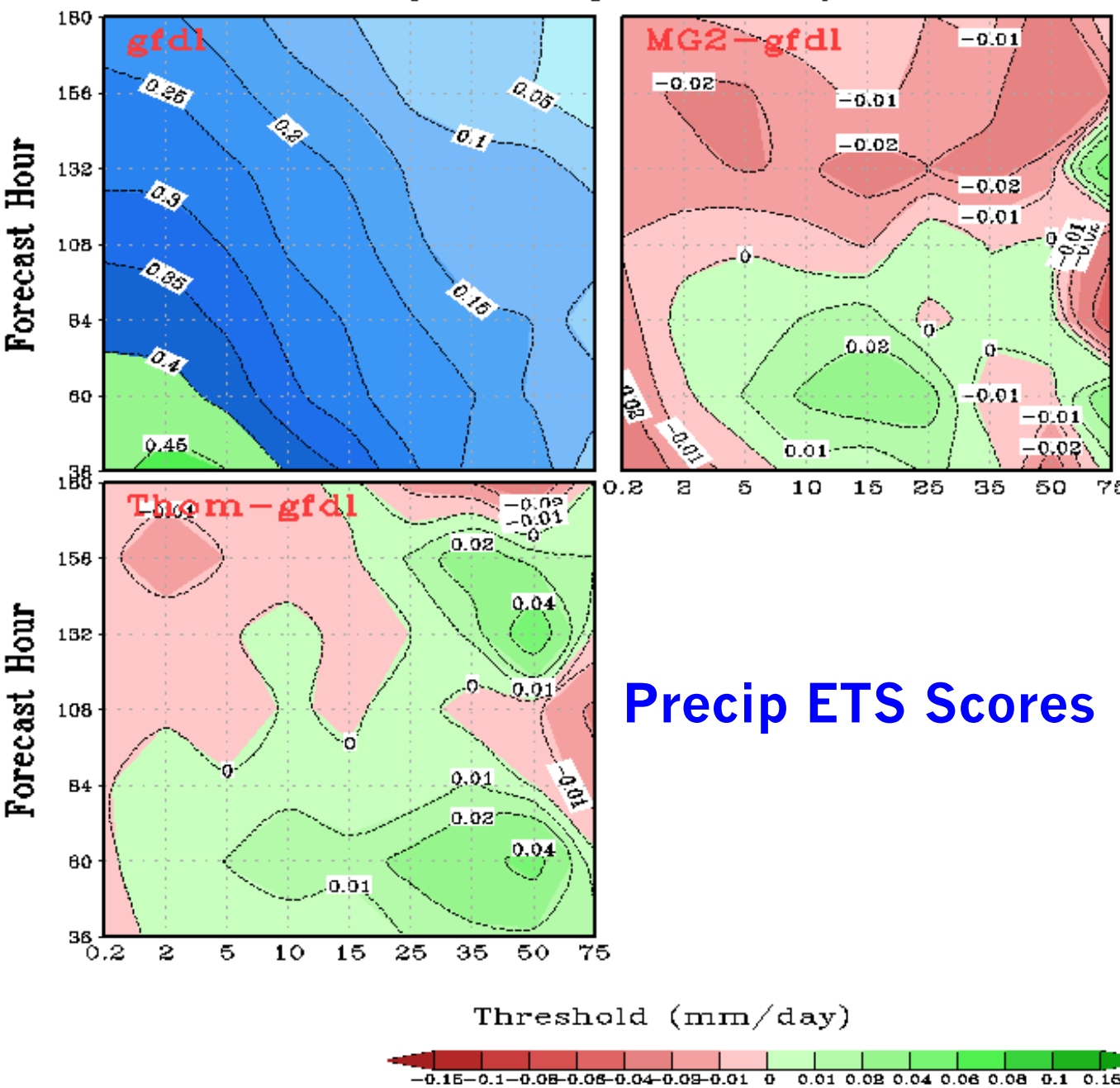
Mon. Mean

MG2-CERES

Mon. Mean 33.

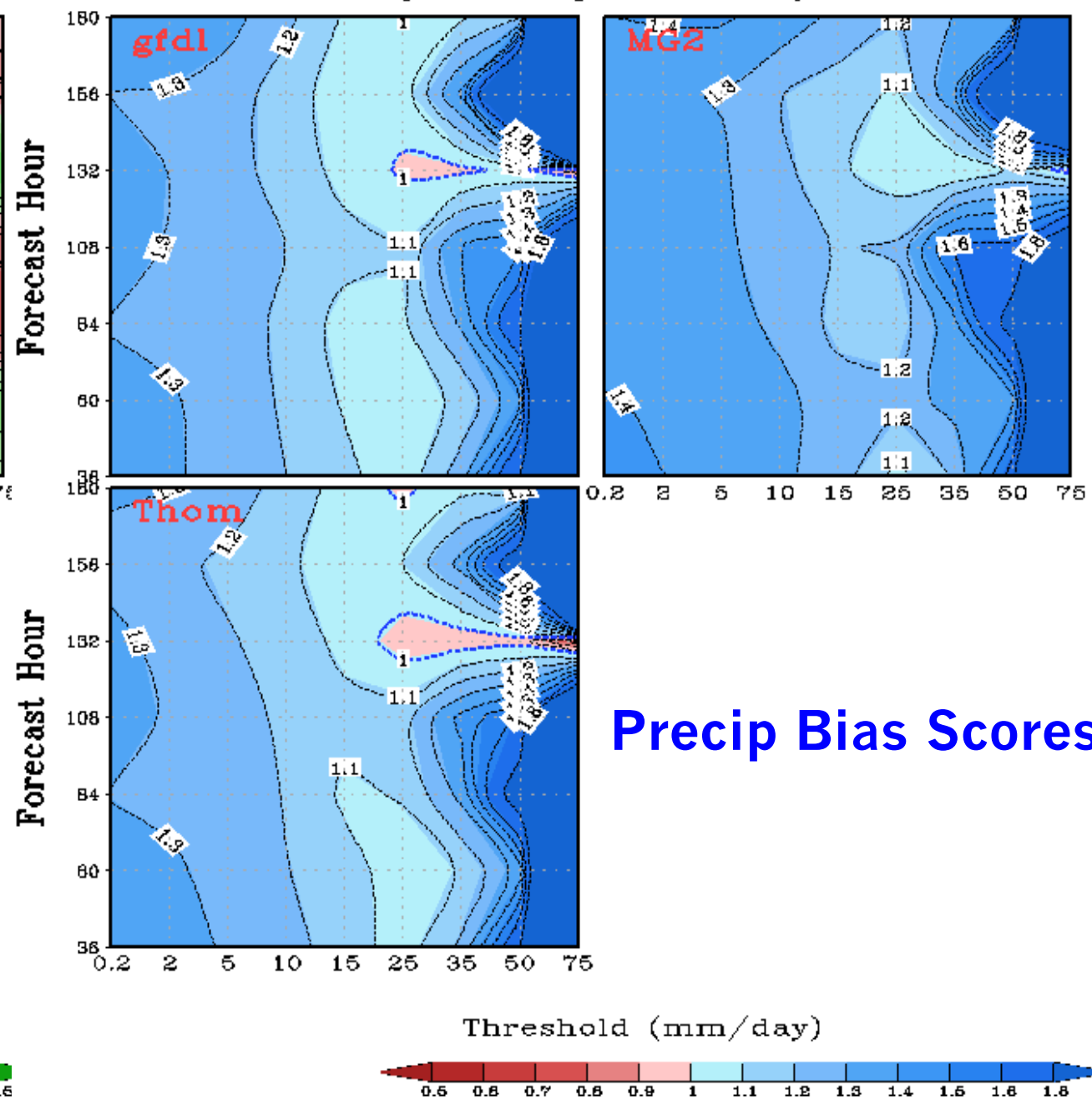


CONUS Precipitation Equitable Threat Score
01Jan2016-29Jun2017 00Z Cycle



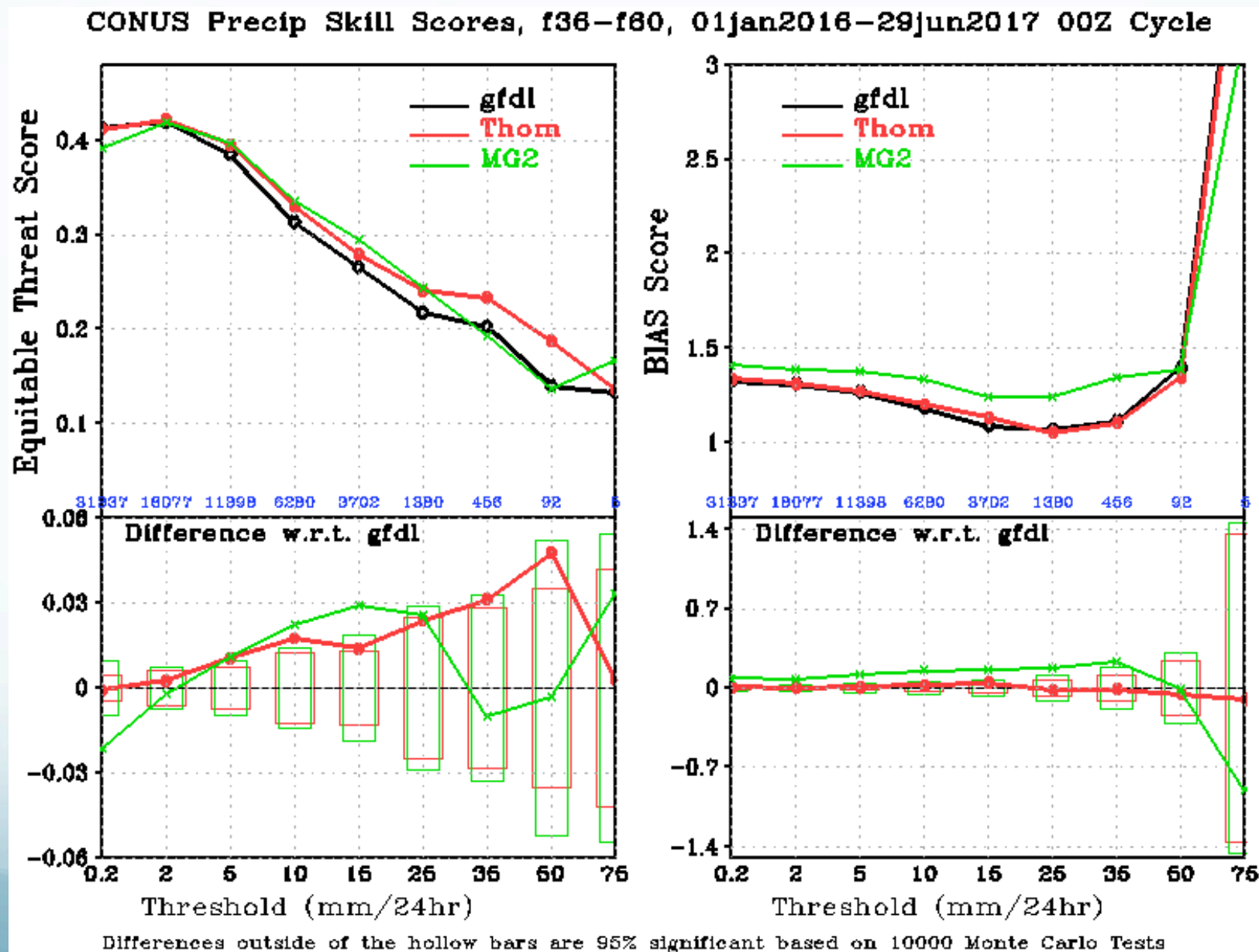
Precip ETS Scores

CONUS Precipitation BIAS Score
01Jan2016-29Jun2017 00Z Cycle

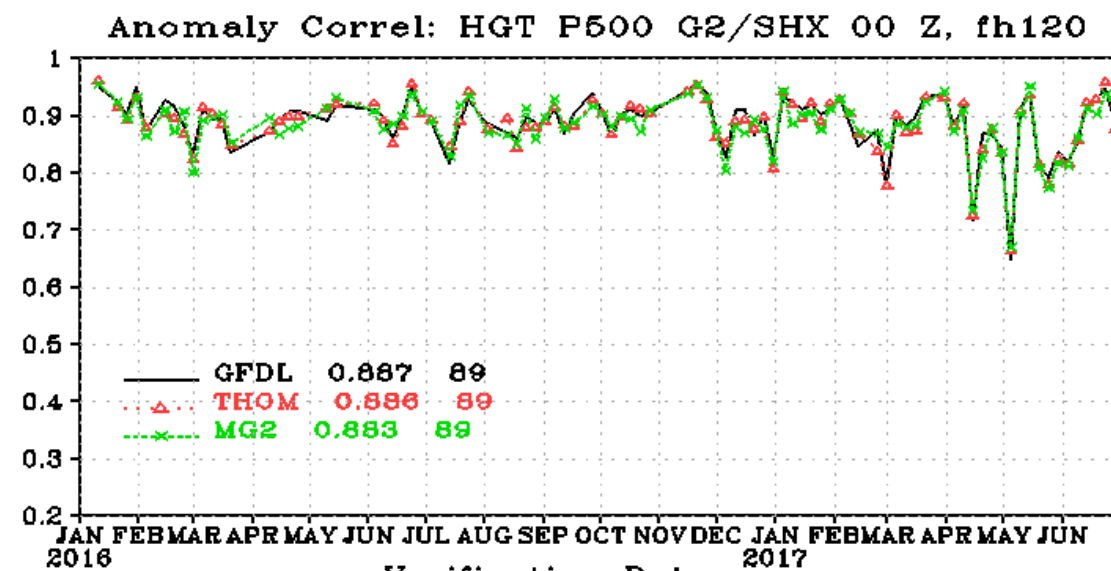
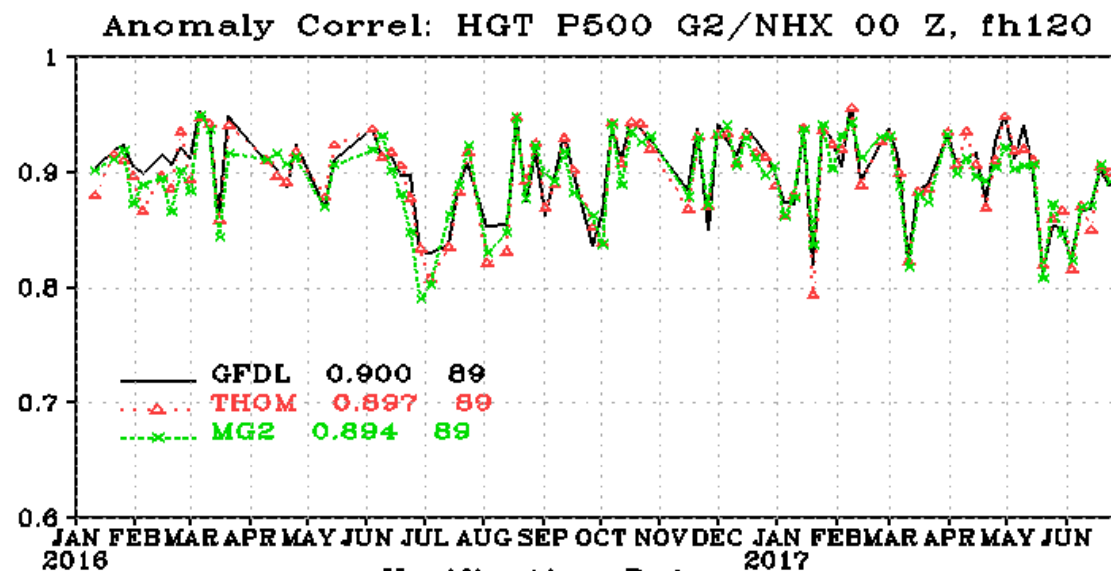


Precip Bias Scores

Precipitation ETS and Bias scores-FH36-60

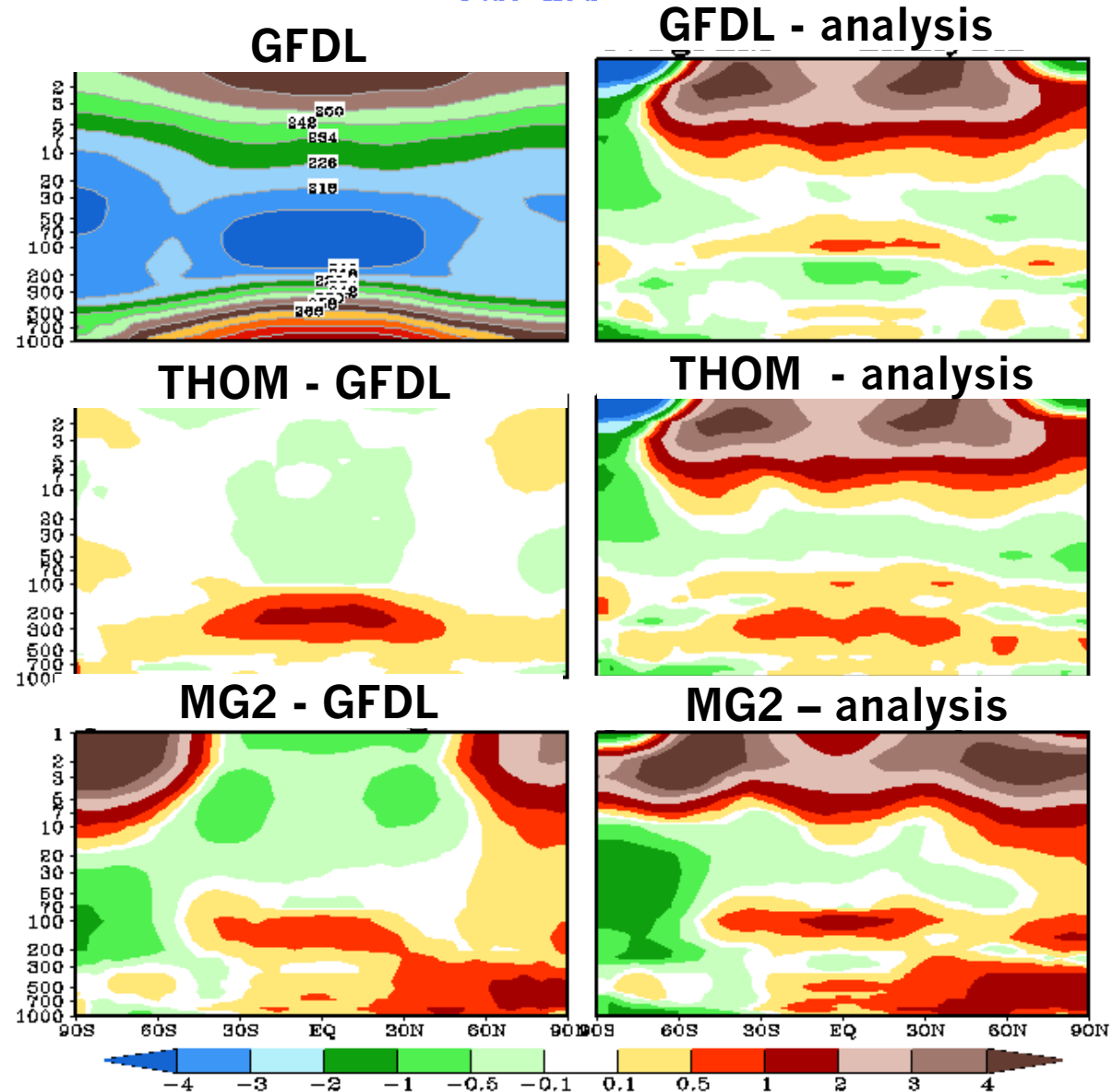


500 hPa Height AC at FH120



Temperature Cross Section

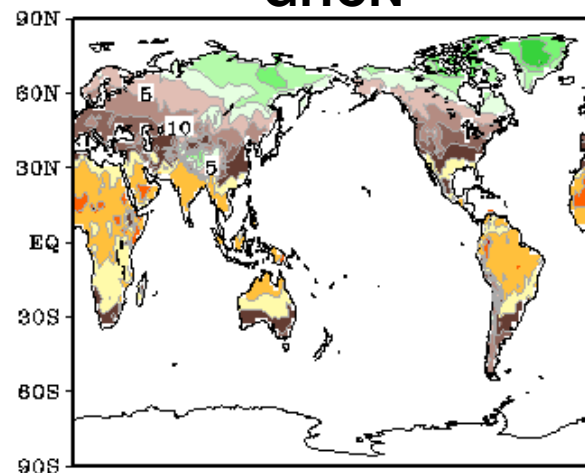
Temp (K), 00Z-Cyc 01Jan2016-29Jun2017 Mean
Fast-Hour #120



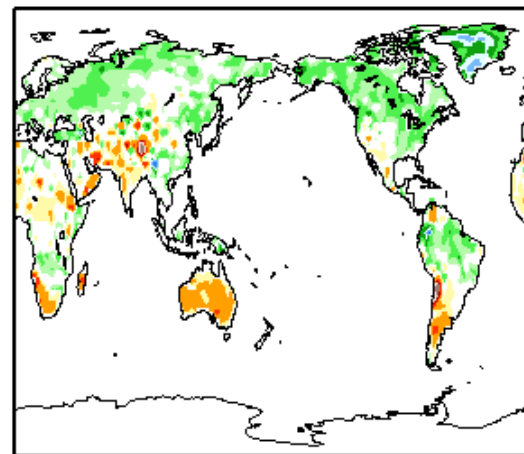
2M Temperature

T2m, 00Z-Cyc 01Jan2016-29Jun2017 Mean
(f102 f108 f114 f120) Post-Hour Average

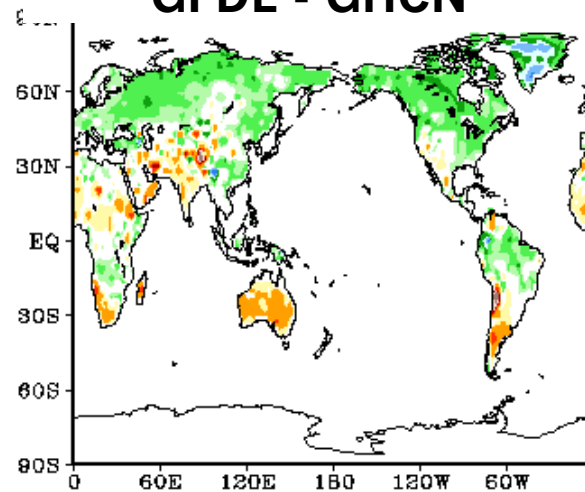
GHCN



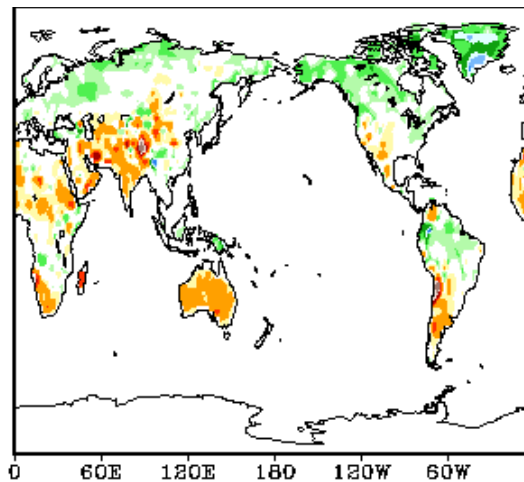
THOM - GHCN



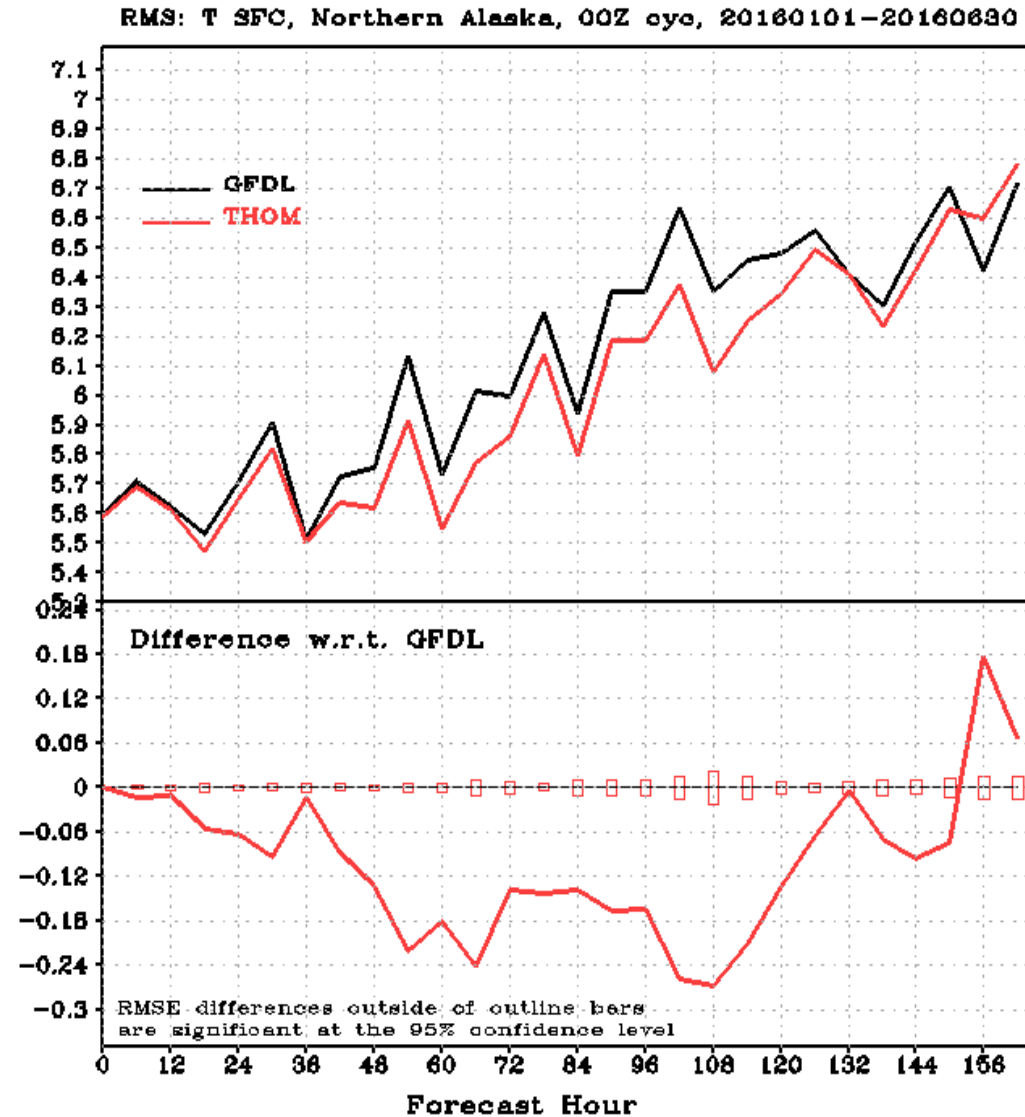
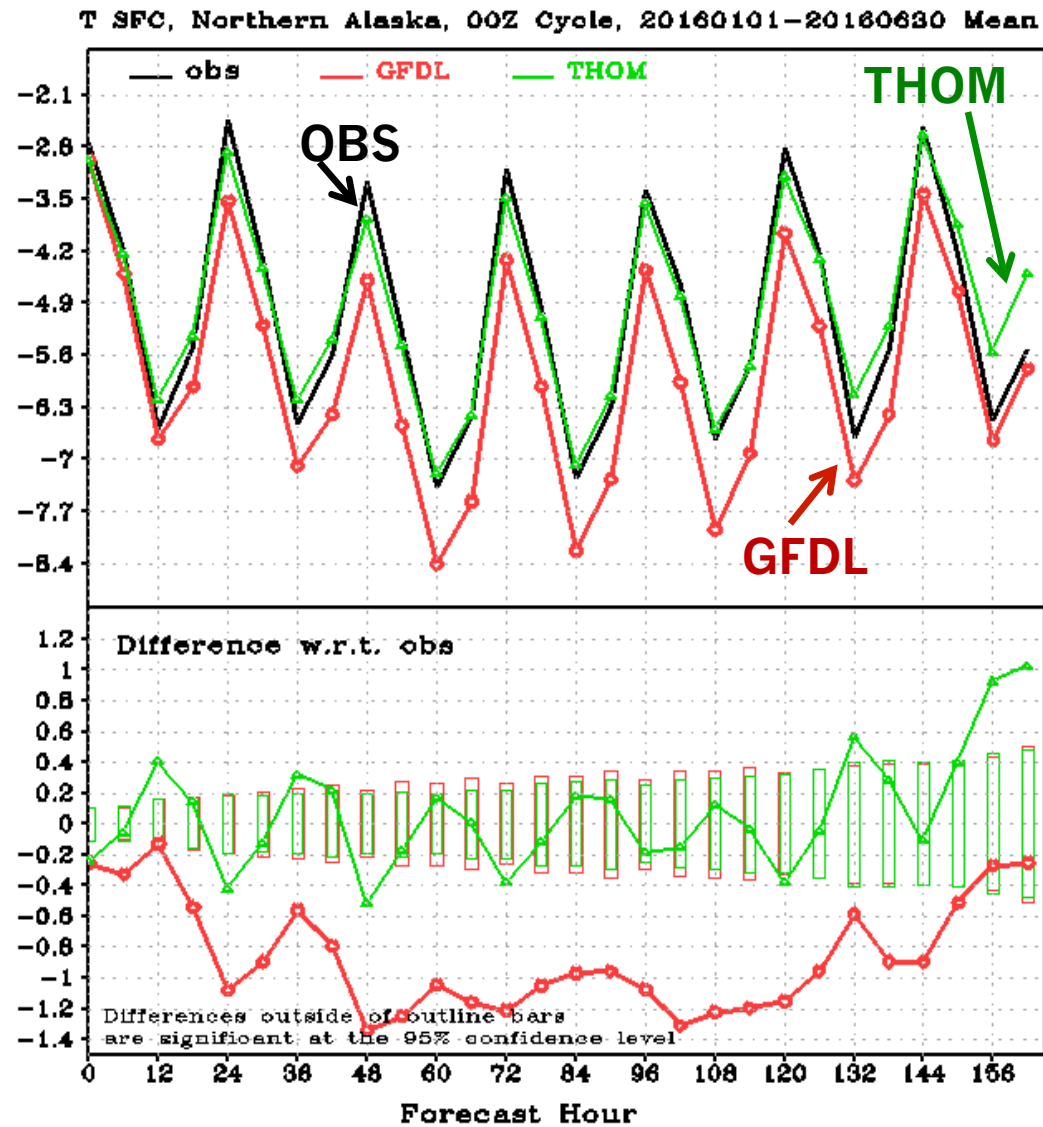
GFDL - GHCN



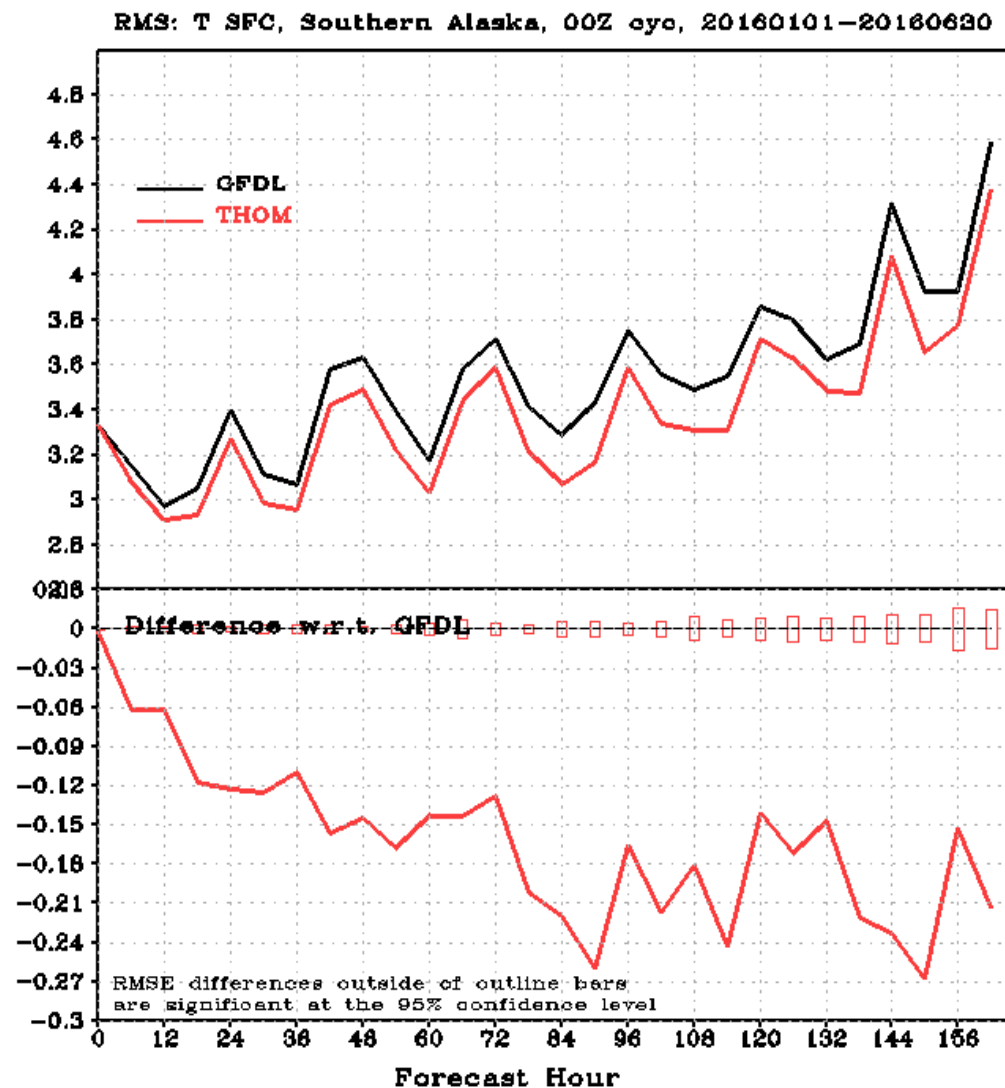
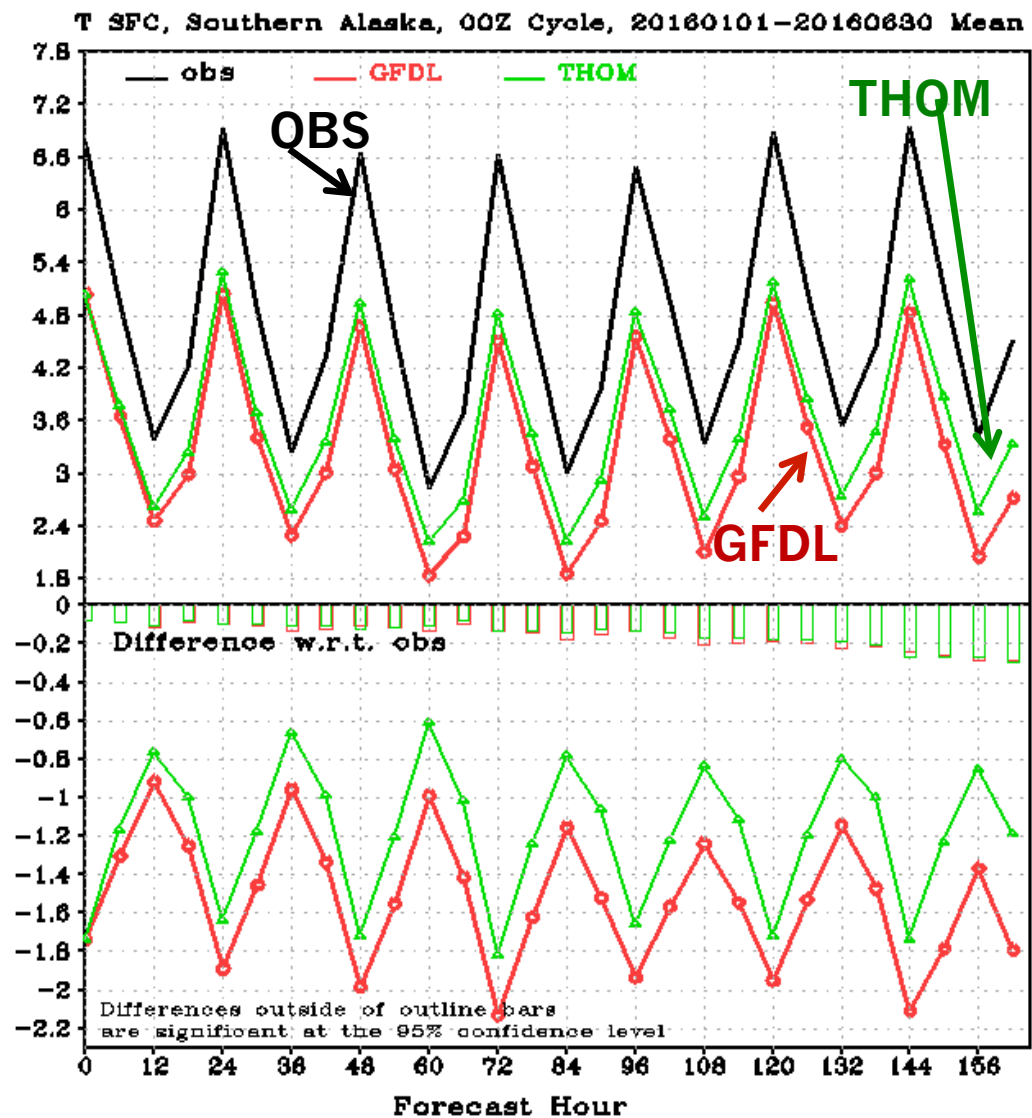
MG2 - GHCN



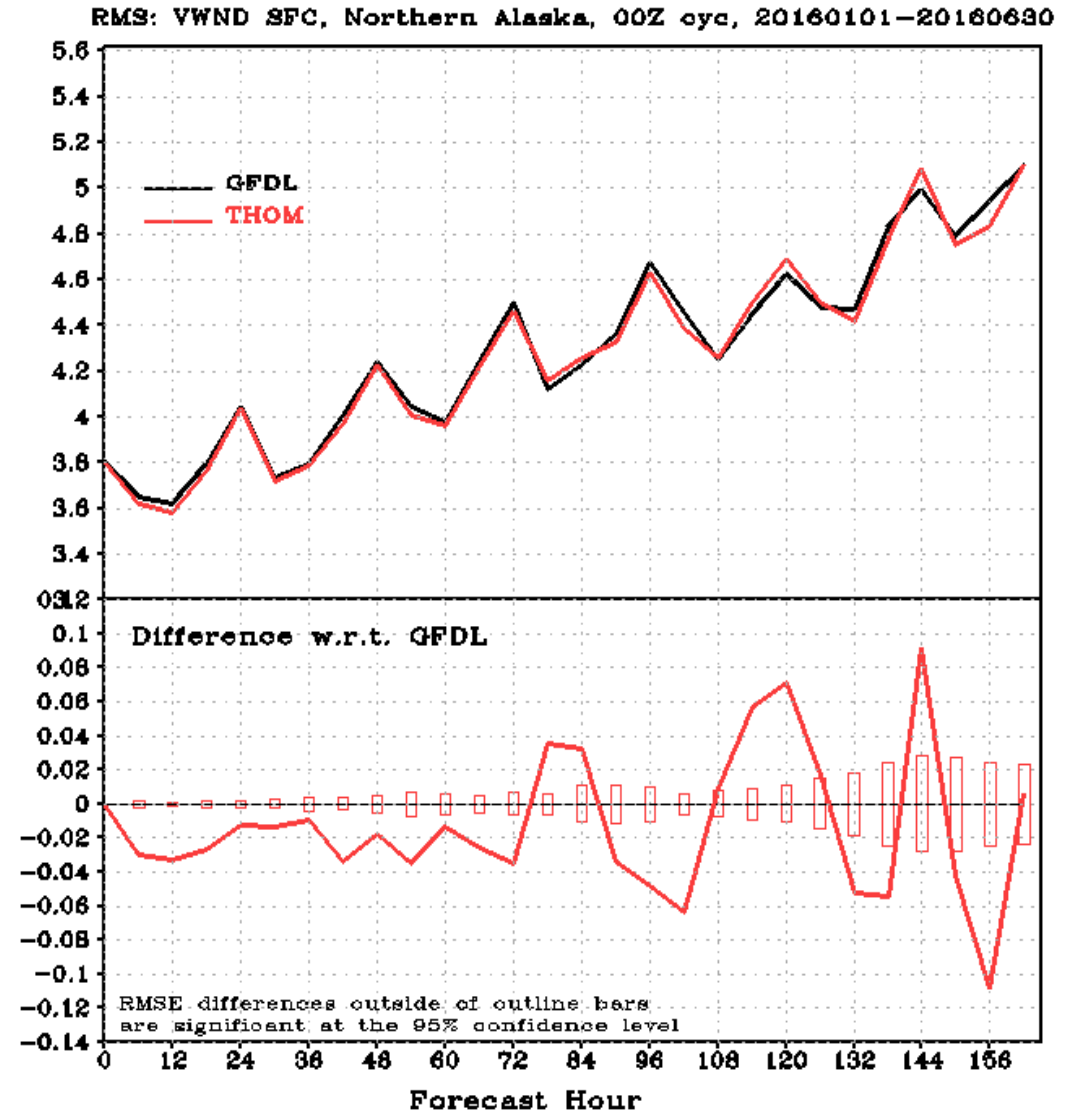
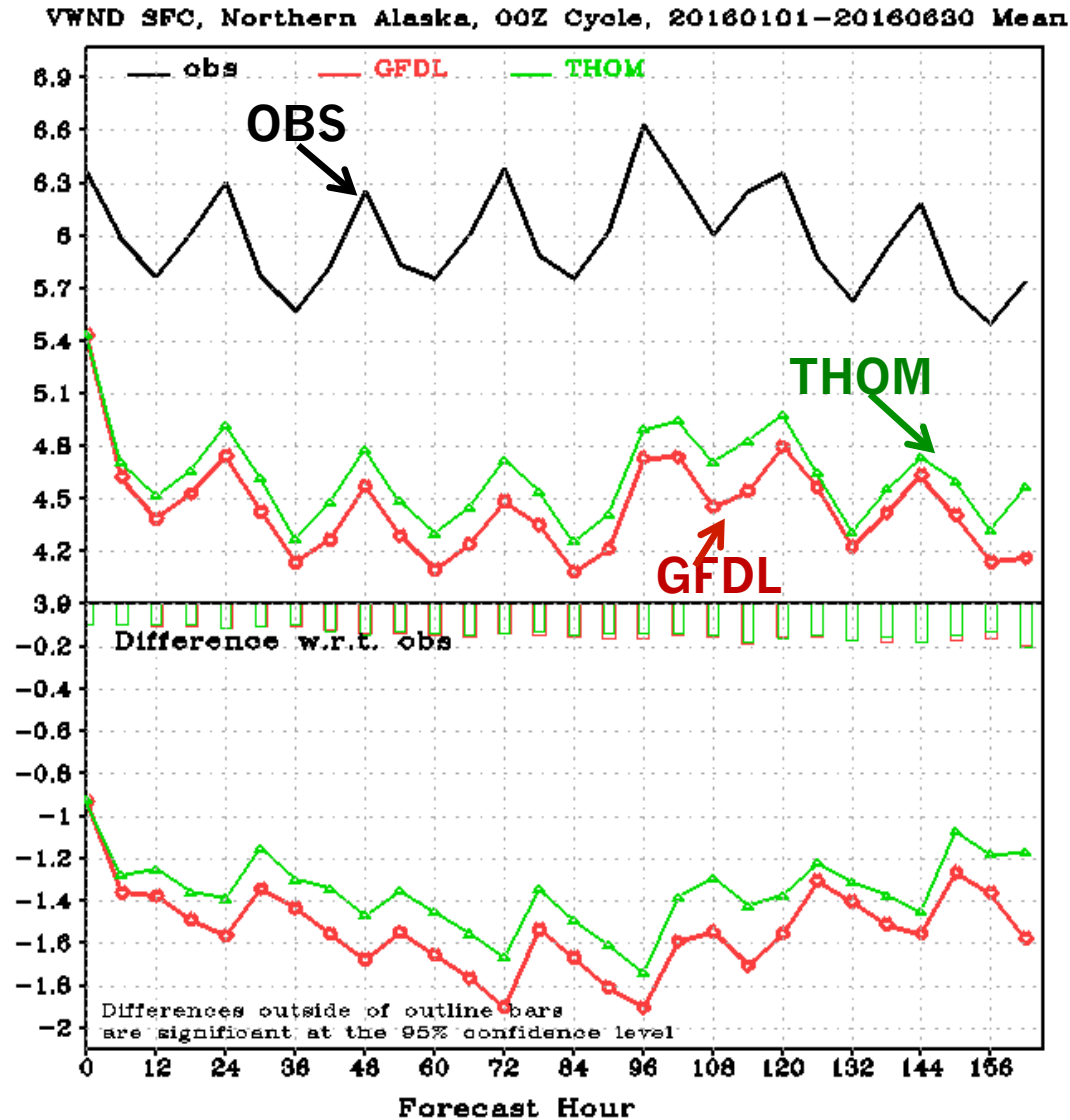
SFC Temperature Bias and RMSE in Northern Alaska



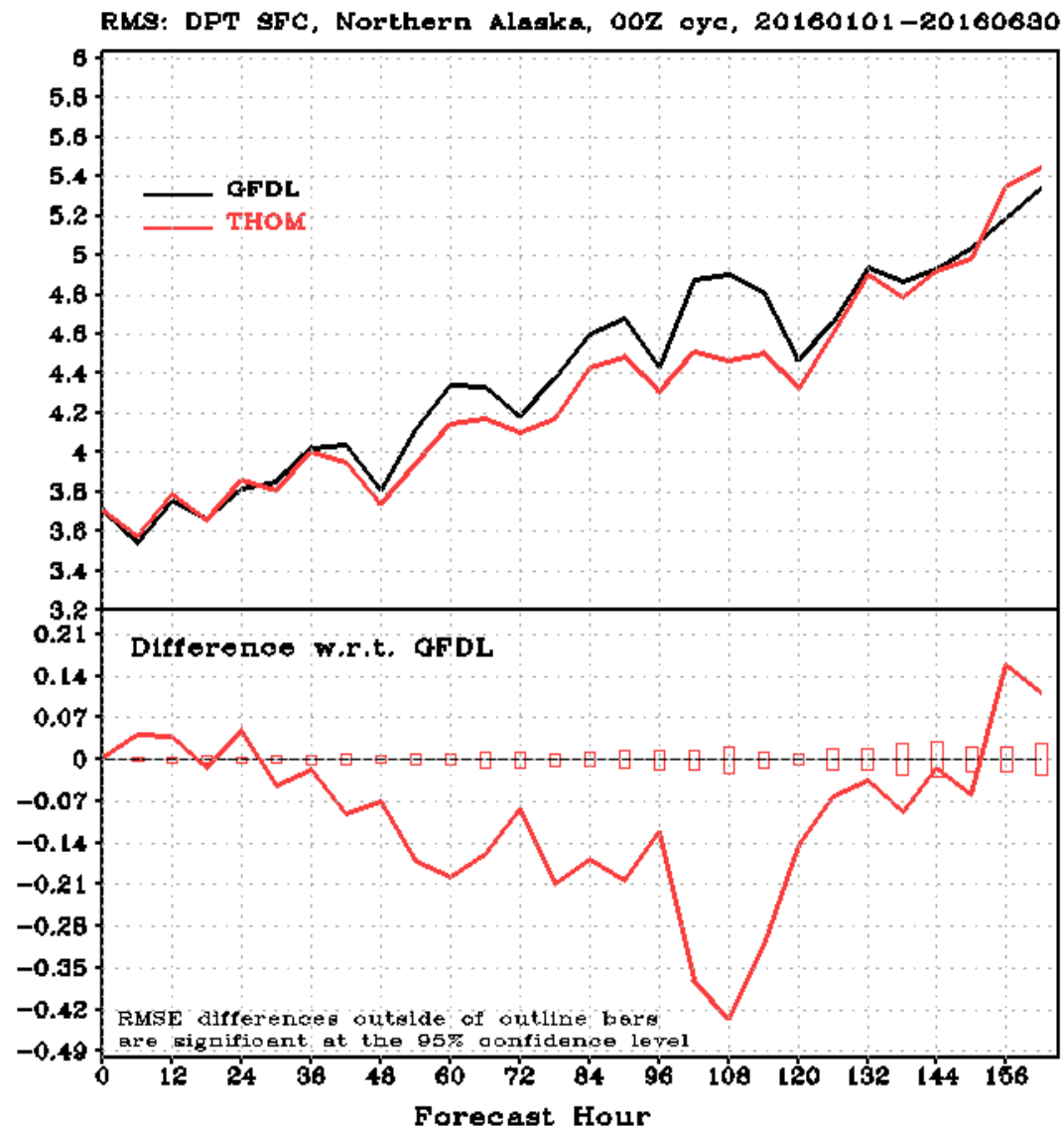
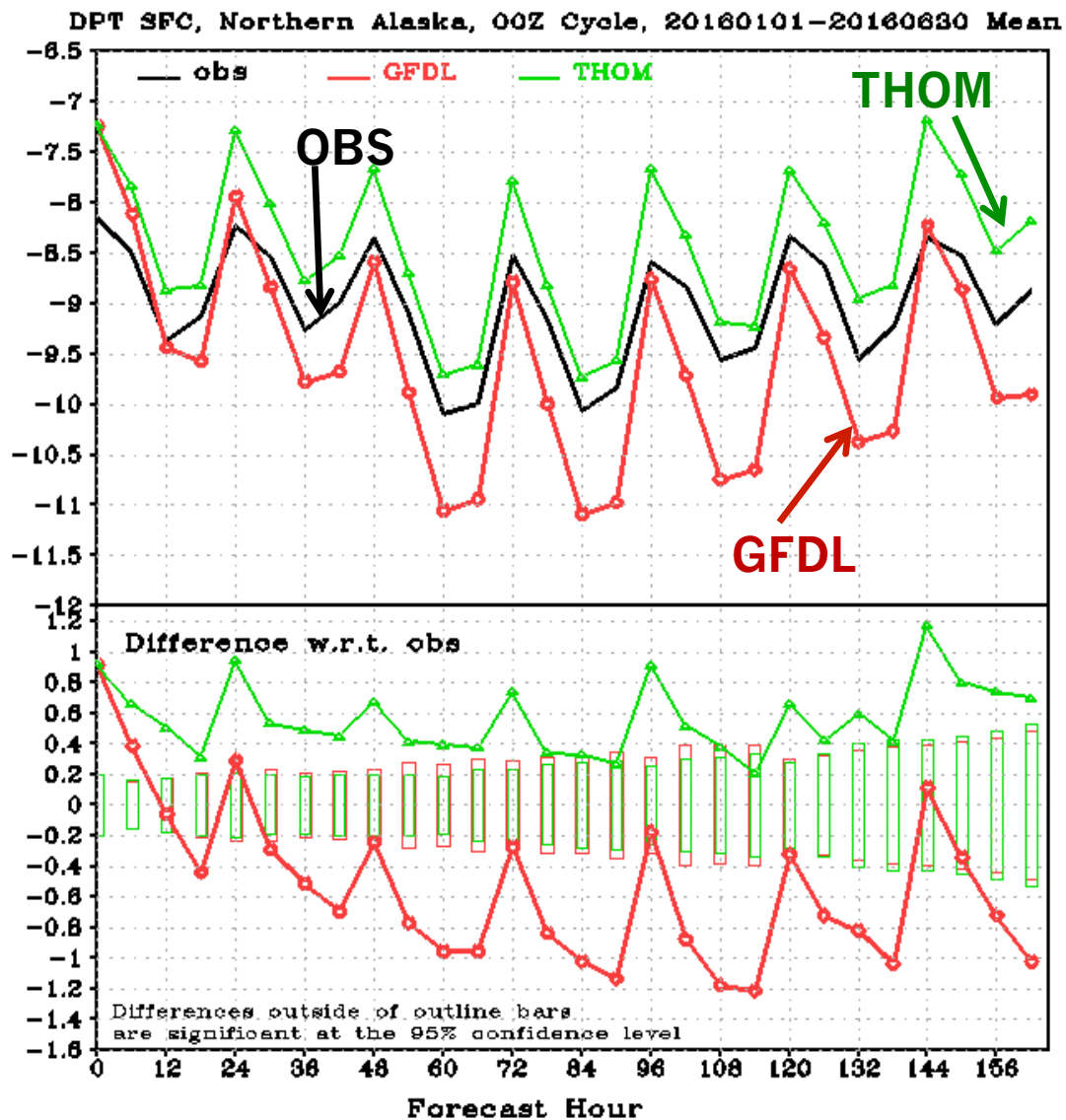
SFC Temperature Bias and RMSE in Southern Alaska



SFC Wind Bias and RMSE in Northern Alaska



SFC Dew Point Bias and RMSE in Northern Alaska



Summary

1. Compared with CERES, FV3GFS with all MPs produced too much OLR at TOA (THOM is closest to CERES), too little outgoing SW radiative flux at TOA (the least with MG2), and too much downward radiative flux at the surface (the most with MG2).
2. The THOM generated overall better precipitation ETS score than the GFDL MP, especially in the first 4 days of forecasts. MG2 also produced better precipitation ETS score in the same period for most range, but worse in the light and most intense precipitation ranges than the GFDLM MP. GFDL MP produced the best precipitation ETS score for the long lead forecast range.
3. GFDL MP and Thompson MP produced comparable 2m temperature forecasts. Over Alaska Thompson MP produced better 2M temperature forecasts.

Backup Slides

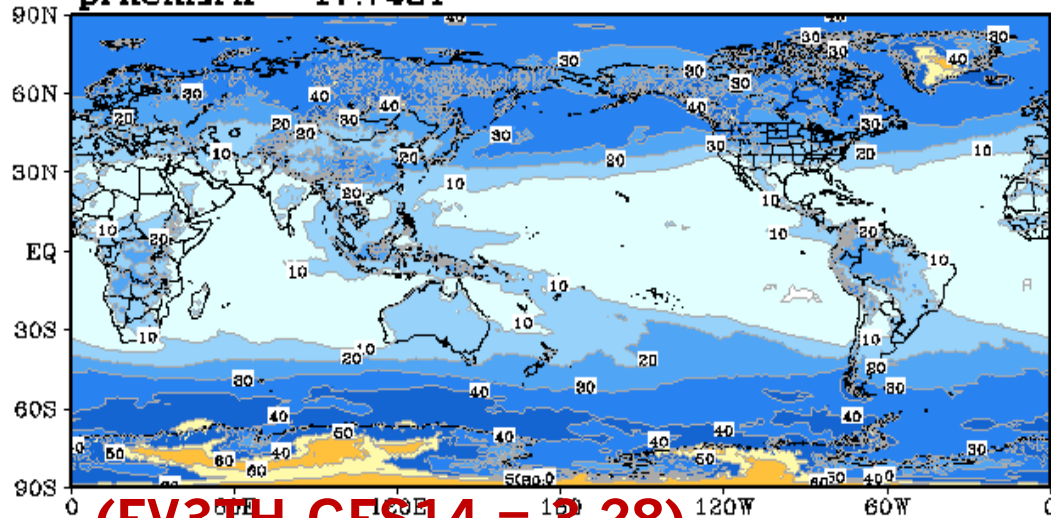
Mid-Level and Low-level Cloud Fractions

Mid-Level Total Cloud Cover [%]
00Z-Cyo 15Jul2016-29Jun2017 Mean
(f102 f108 f114 f120) Fast-Hour Average

(GFS14)

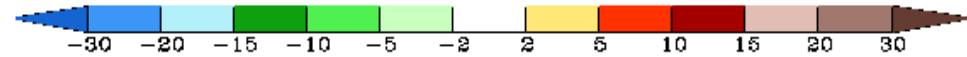
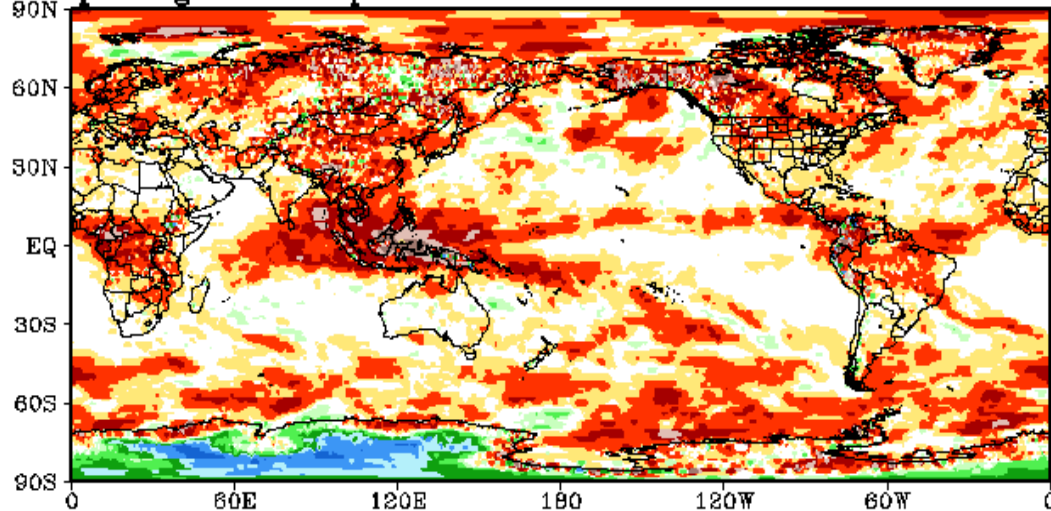
prnemsrn 17.7481

Mid-Level



(FV3TH-GFS14 = 3.28)

prfv3gtdtmax-prnemsrn 3.28304

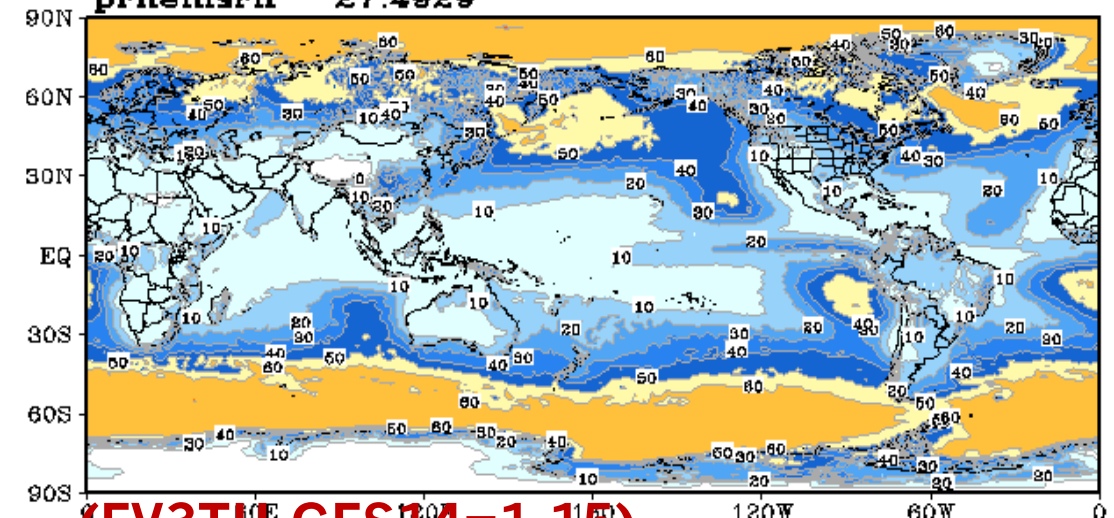


Low Level Total Cloud Cover [%]
00Z-Cyo 15Jul2016-29Jun2017 Mean
(f102 f108 f114 f120) Fast-Hour Average

(GFS14)

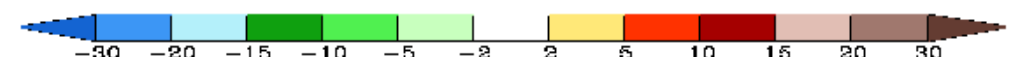
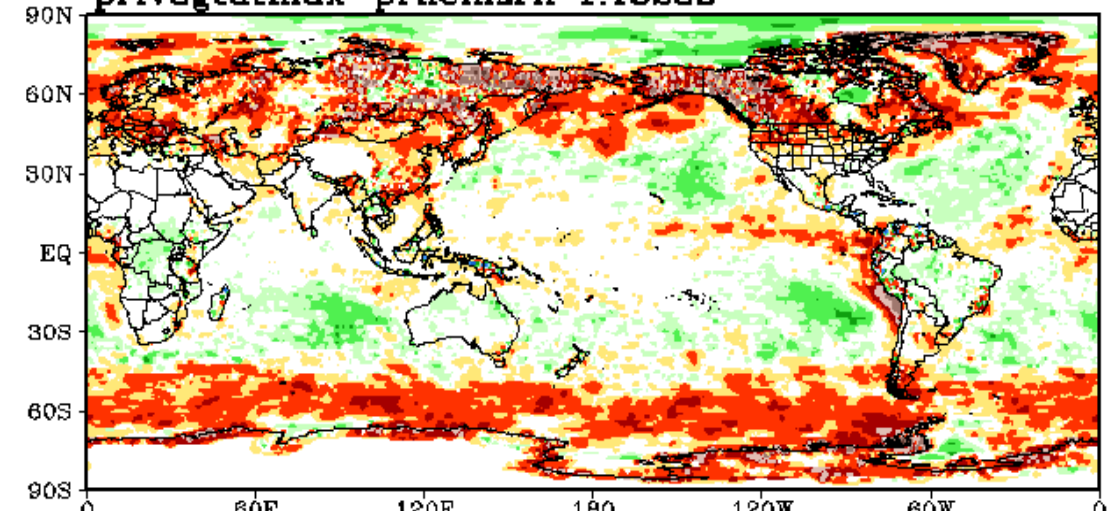
prnemsrn 27.4929

Low-Level



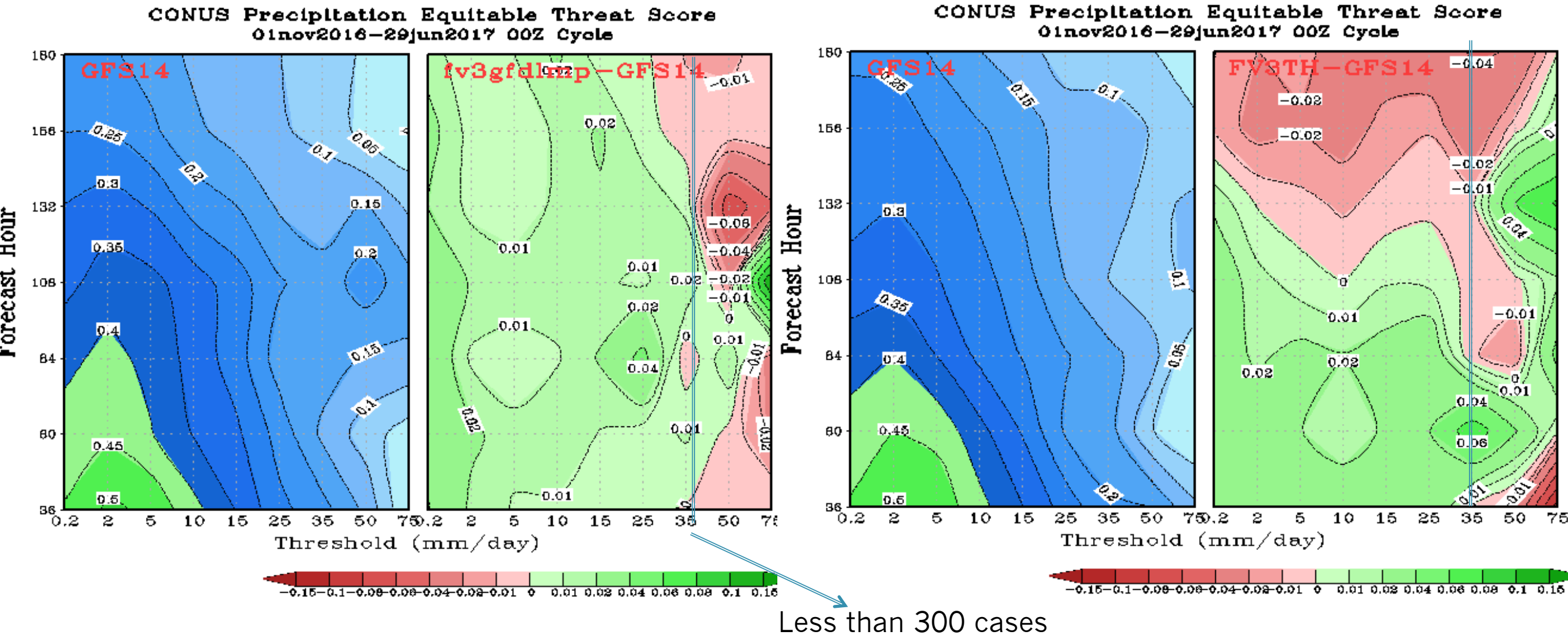
(FV3TH-GFS14=1.15)

prfv3gtdtmax-prnemsrn 1.15233



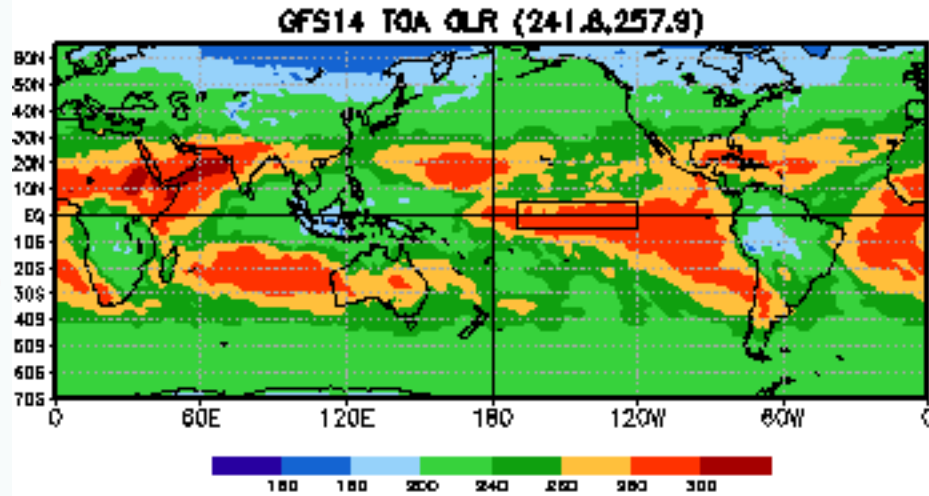
Thompson and GFDLMP precipitation ETS Score

— 20161101-20170629 (50 cases)

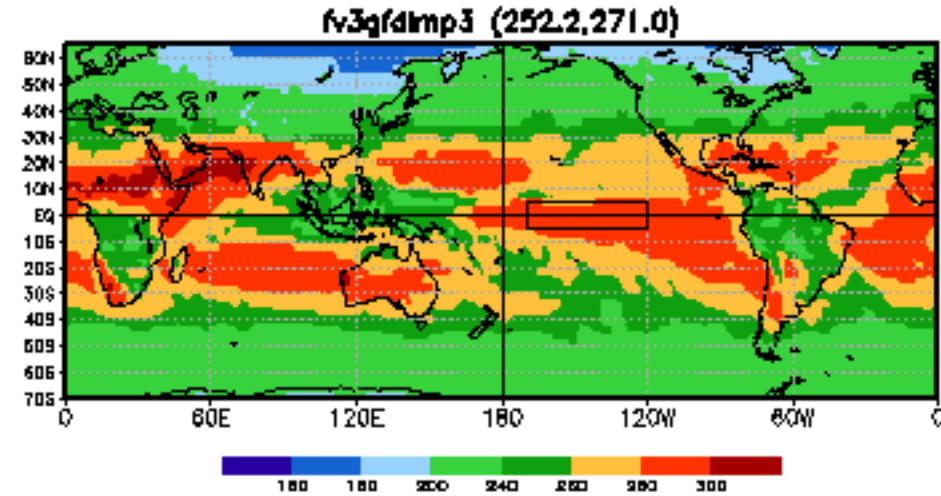


TOA OLR (201611-201701)

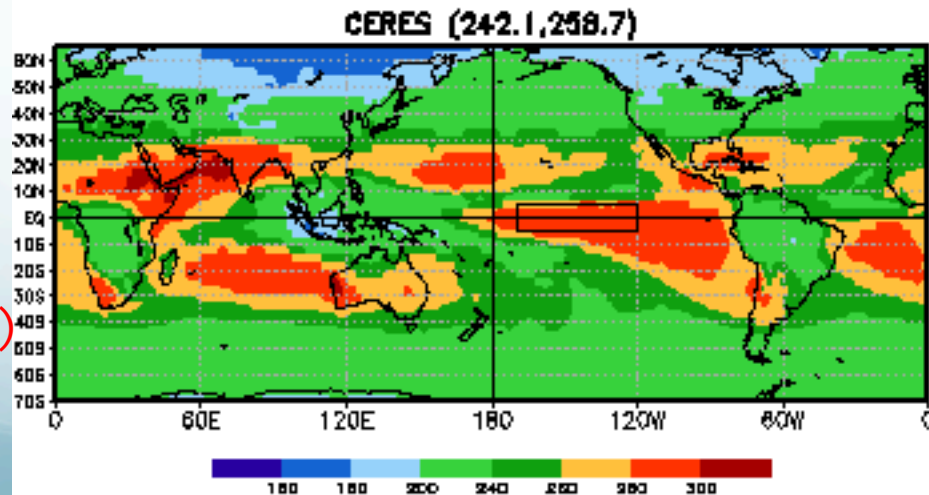
GFS14
(241.8,257.9)



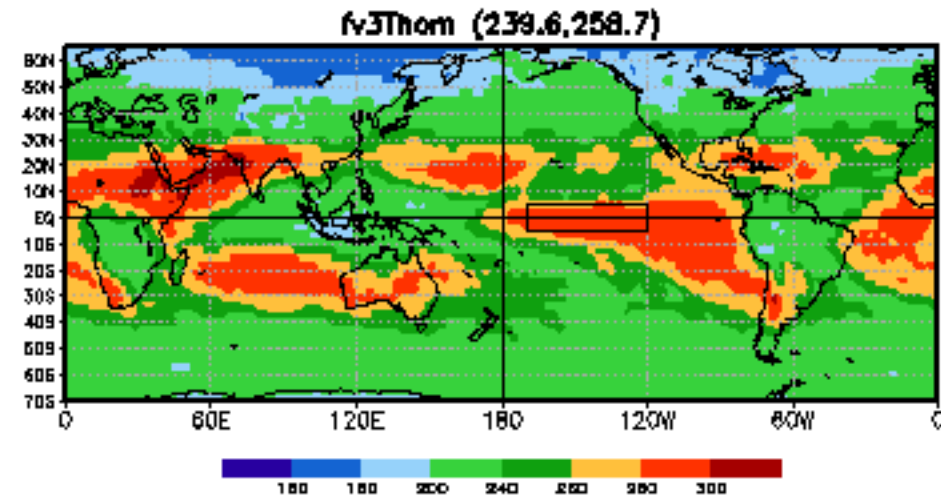
FV3GFDLMP
(252.2,271.0)



CERES
(242.1,258.7)

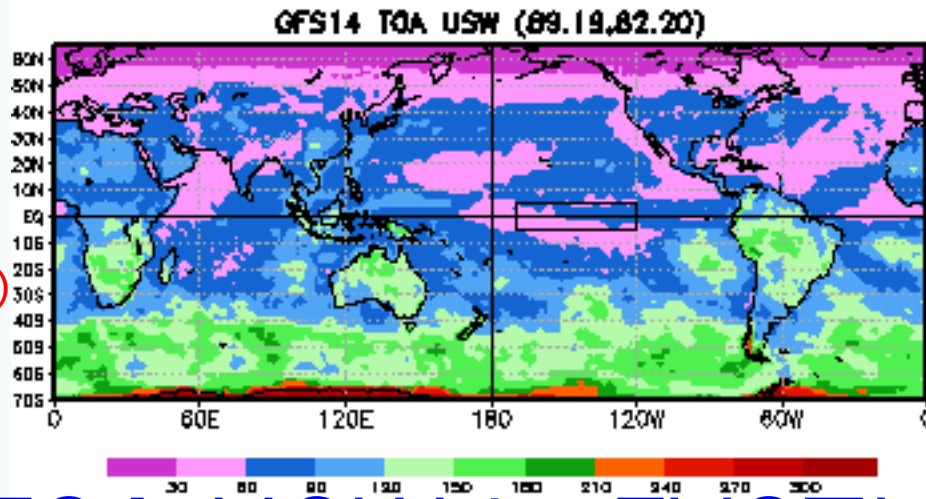


FV3TH
239.6,258.7

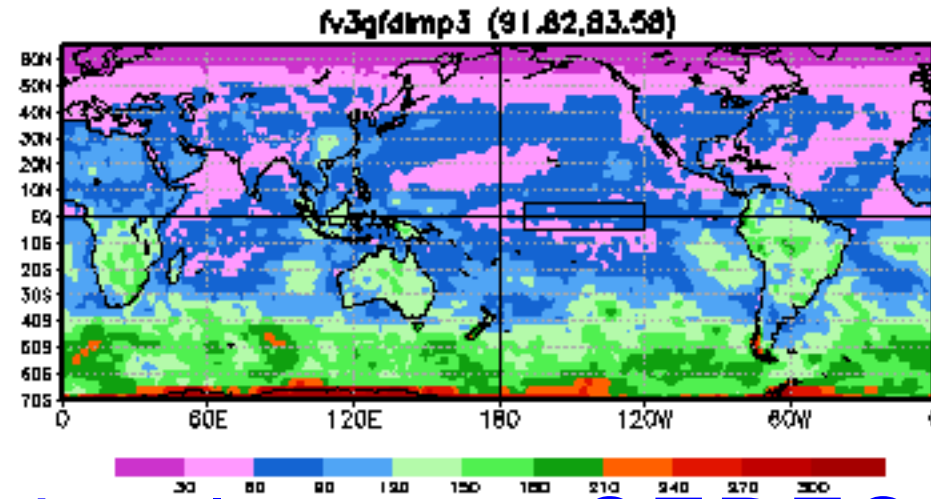


TOA USW (201611-201701)

GFS14
(89.19,82.20)

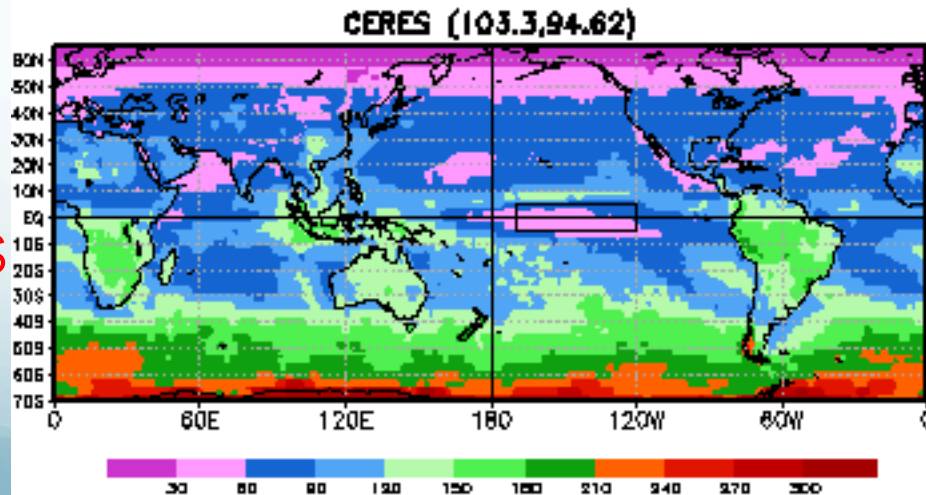


FV3GFDLMP
(91.82,83.56)

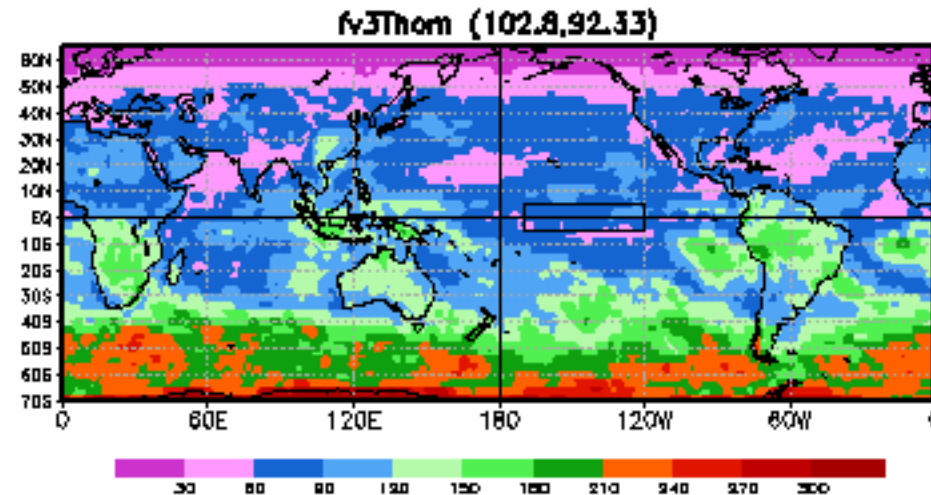


TOA USW in FV3TH is close to CERES

CERES
(103.3,94.62)

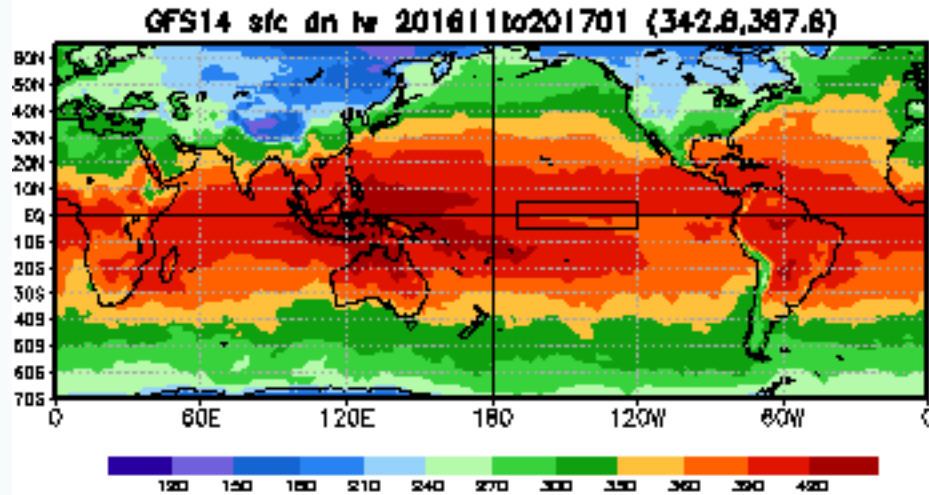


FV3TH
(102.8,92.33)

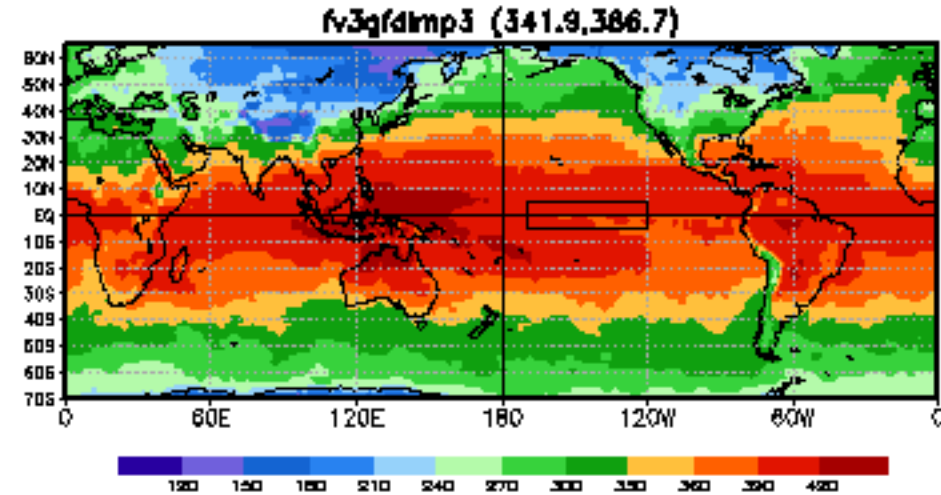


SFC DOWN LW (201611-201701)

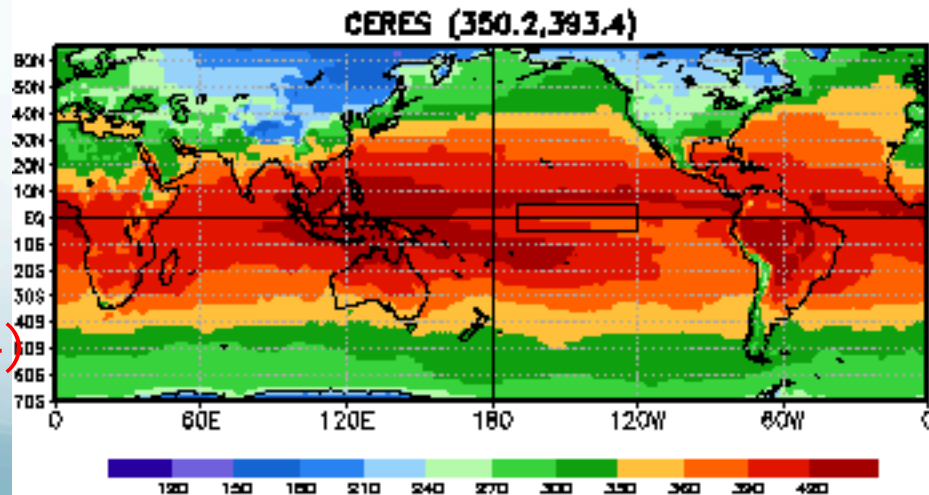
GFS14
(342.8,387.8)



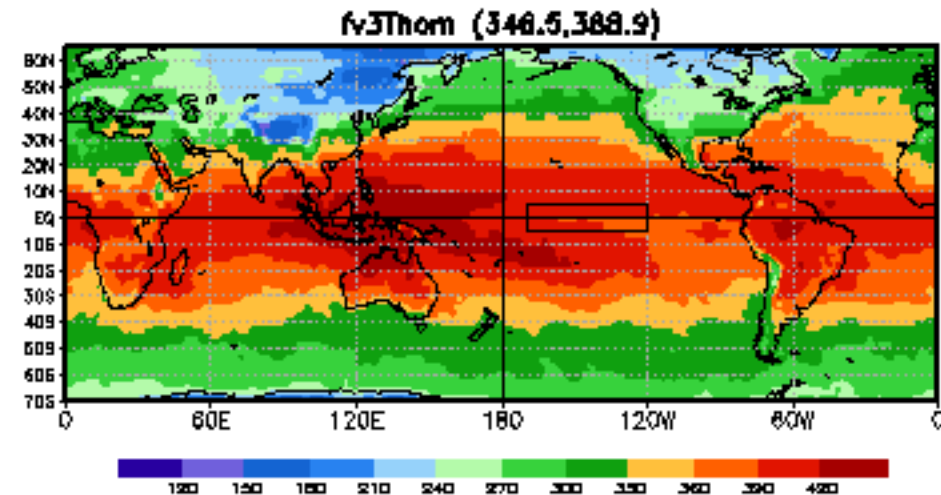
FV3GFDLMP
(341,9,386.7)



CERES
(350.2,393.4)

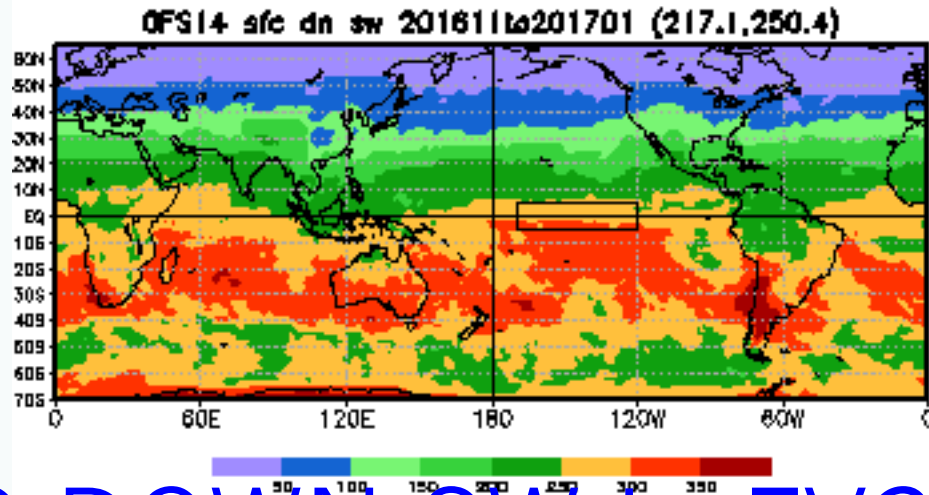


FV3TH
(346.5,388.9)

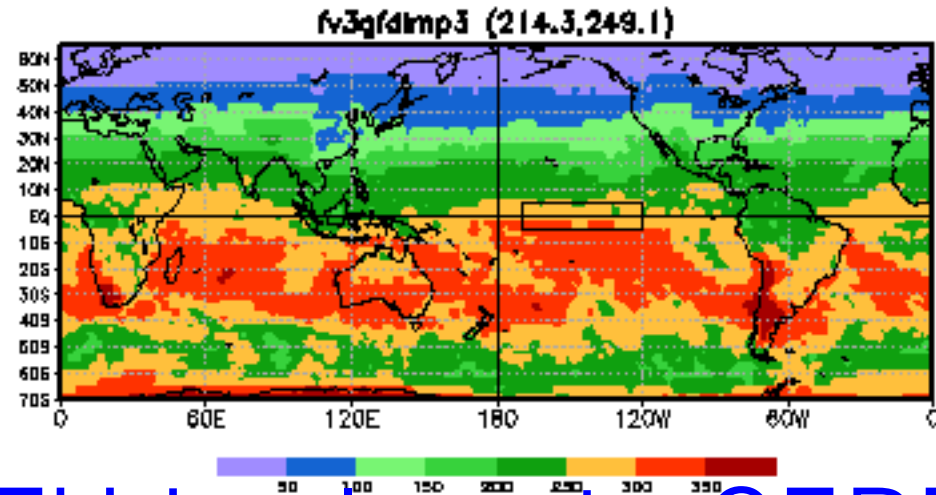


SFC DOWN SW (201611-201701)

GFS14
(217.1,250.4)

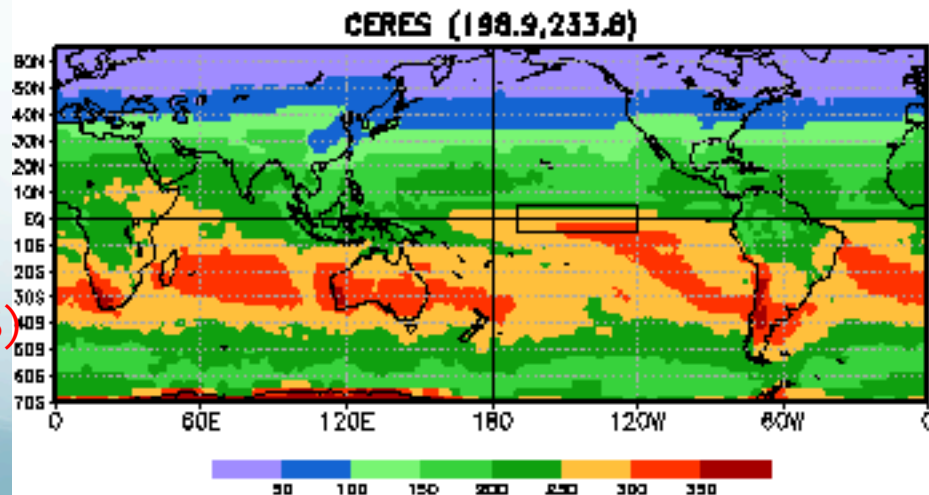


FV3GFDLMP
(214.3,249.1)

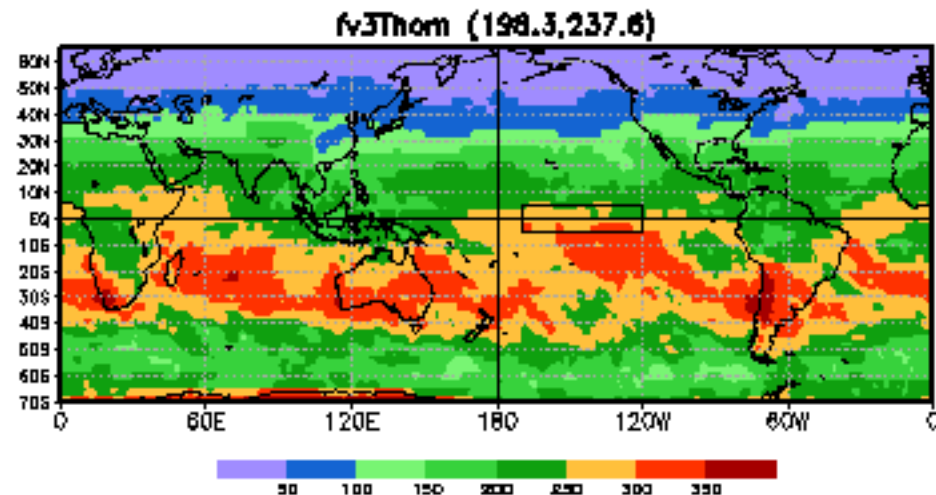


SFC DOWN SW in FV3TH is close to CERES

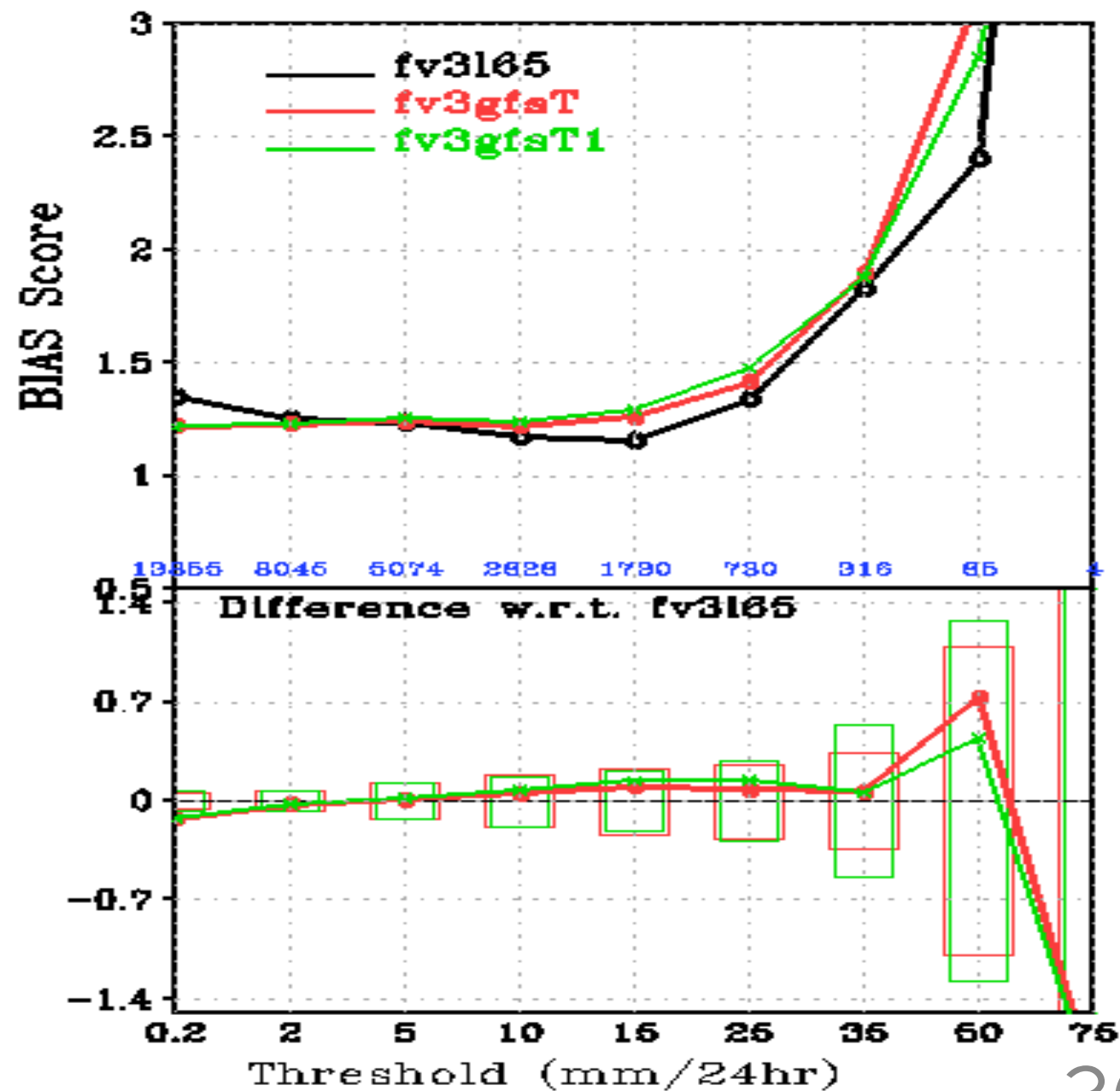
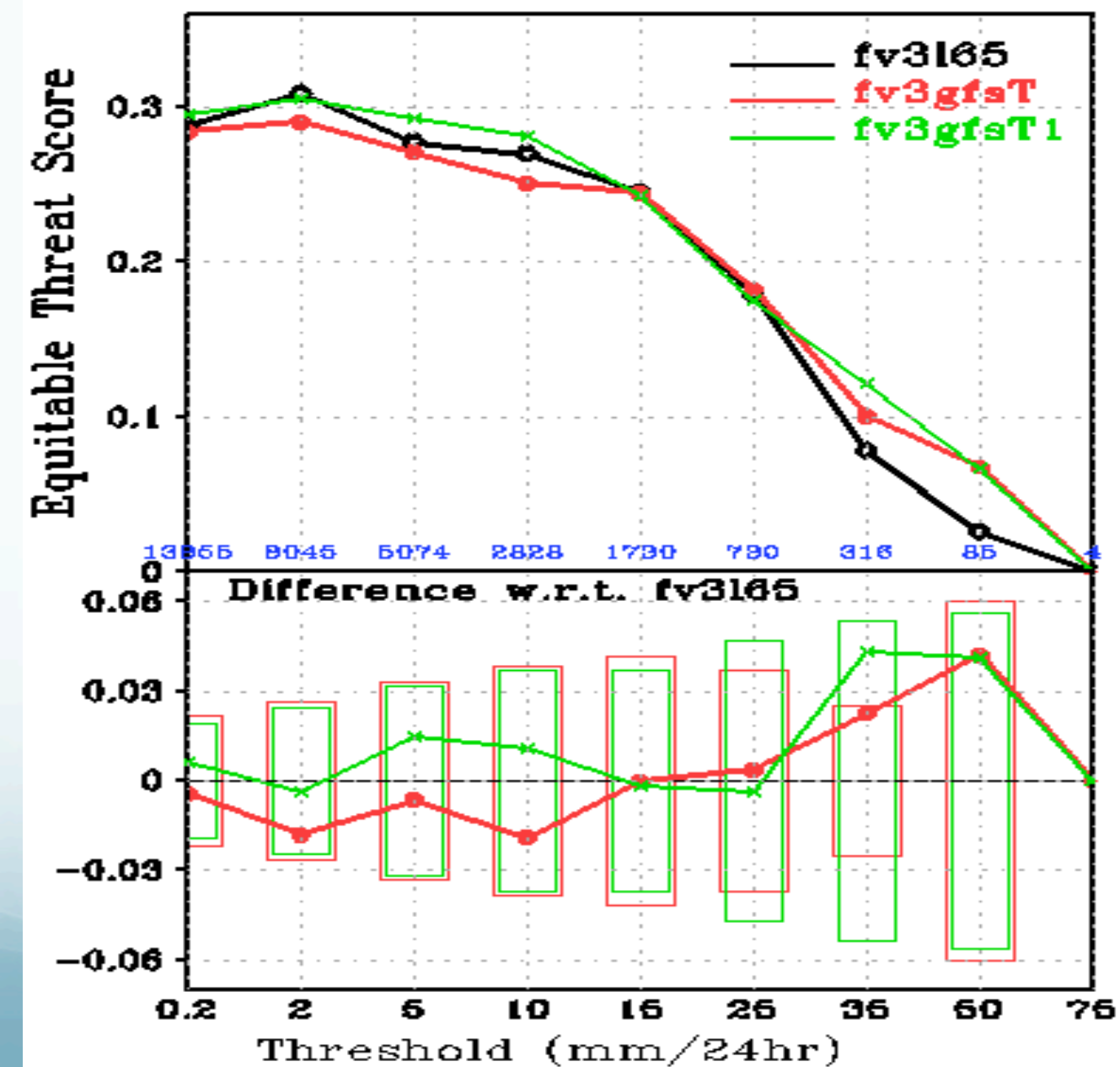
CERES
(198.9,233.8)



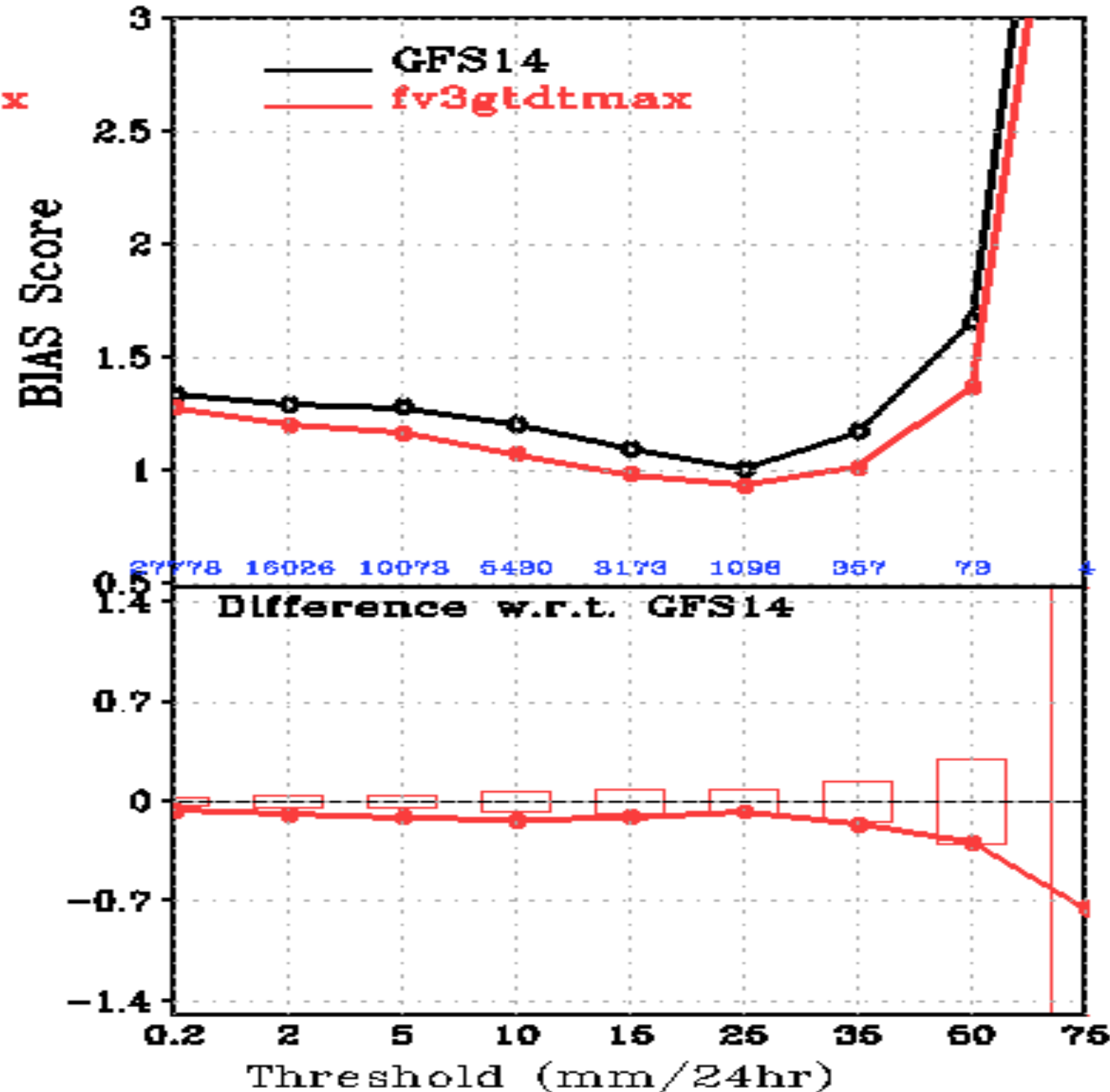
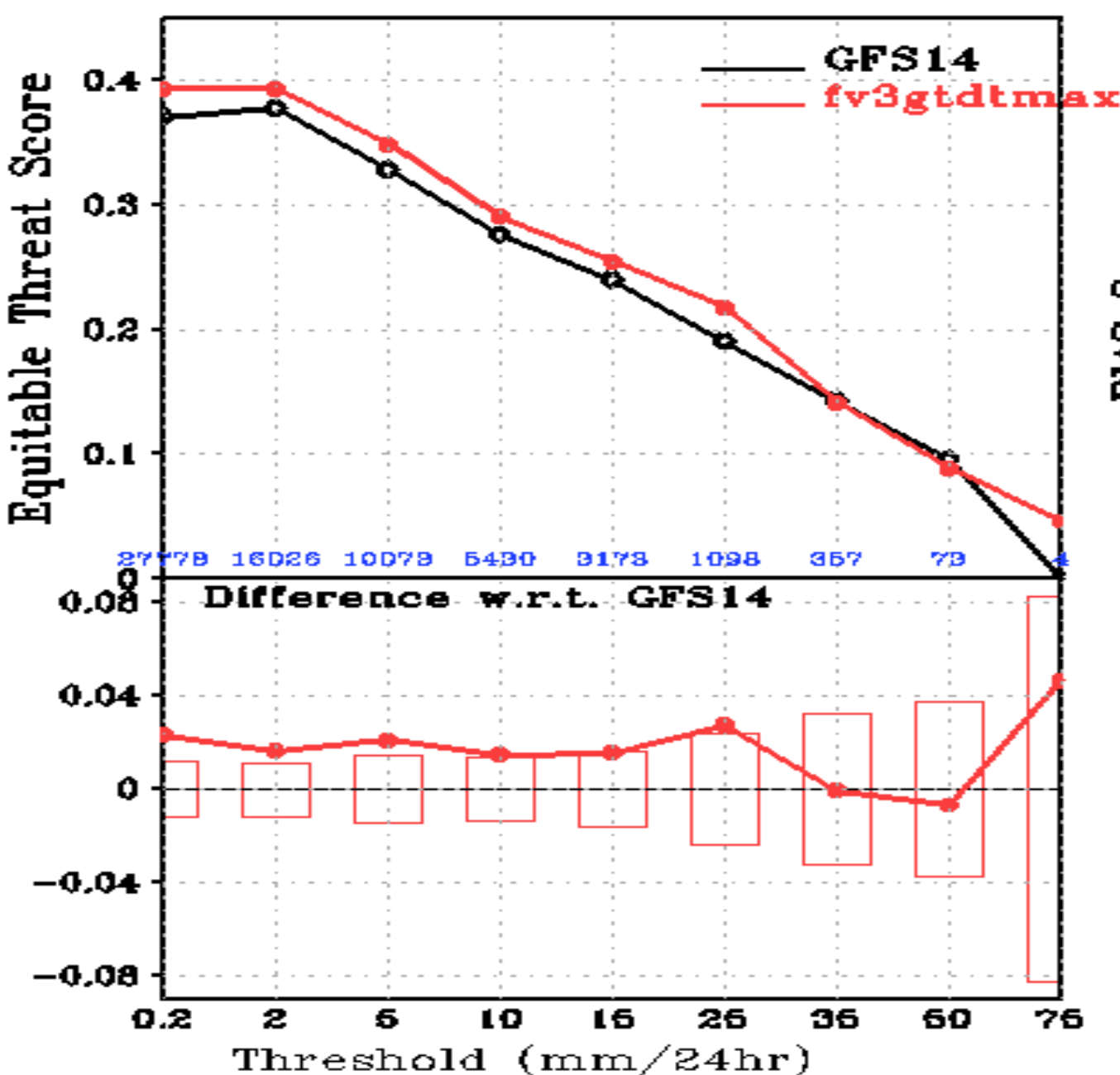
FV3TH
(198.3,237.6)



CONUS Precip Skill Scores, f132-f156, 05Jan2017-28Feb2017 00Z Cycle

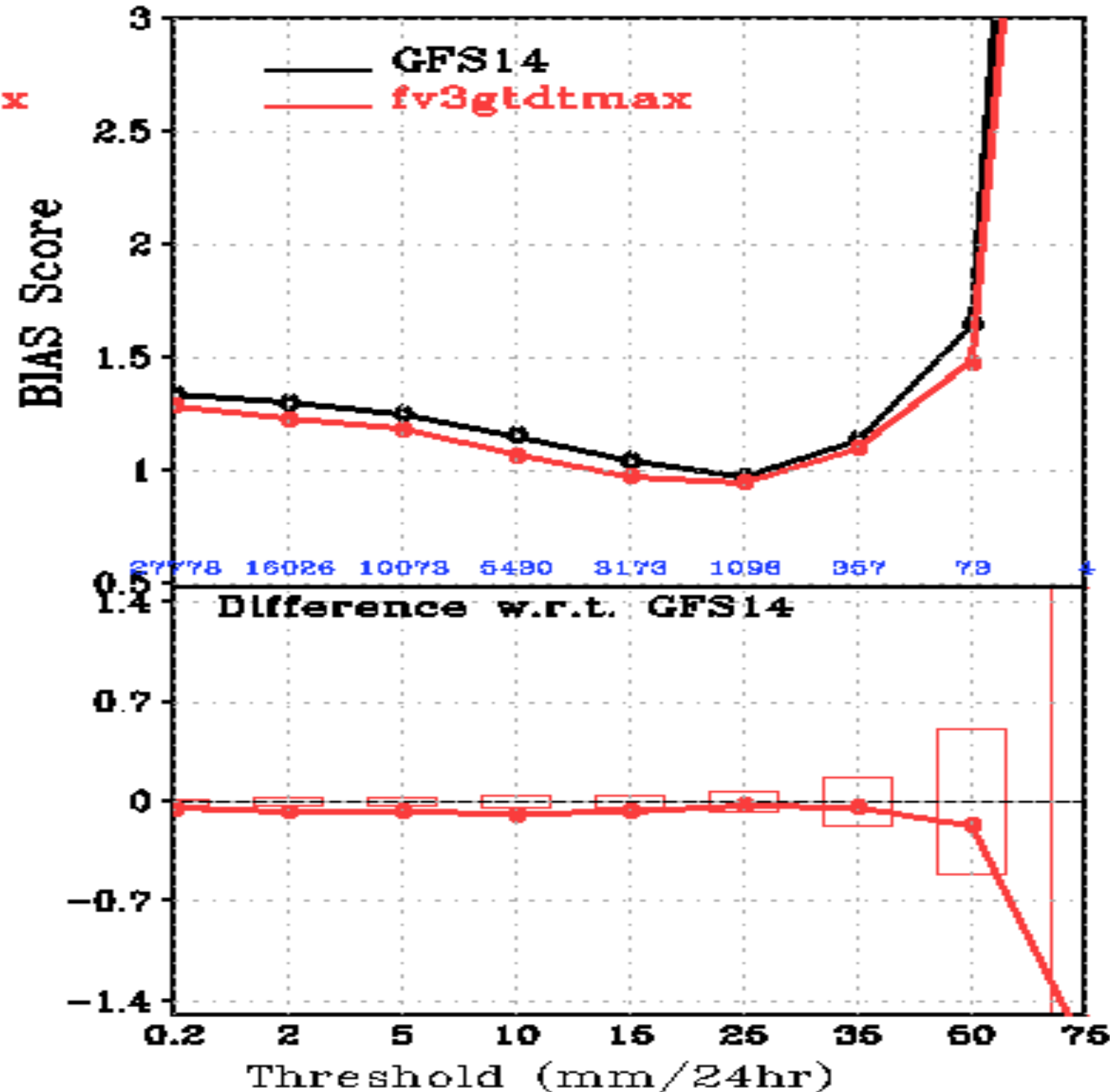
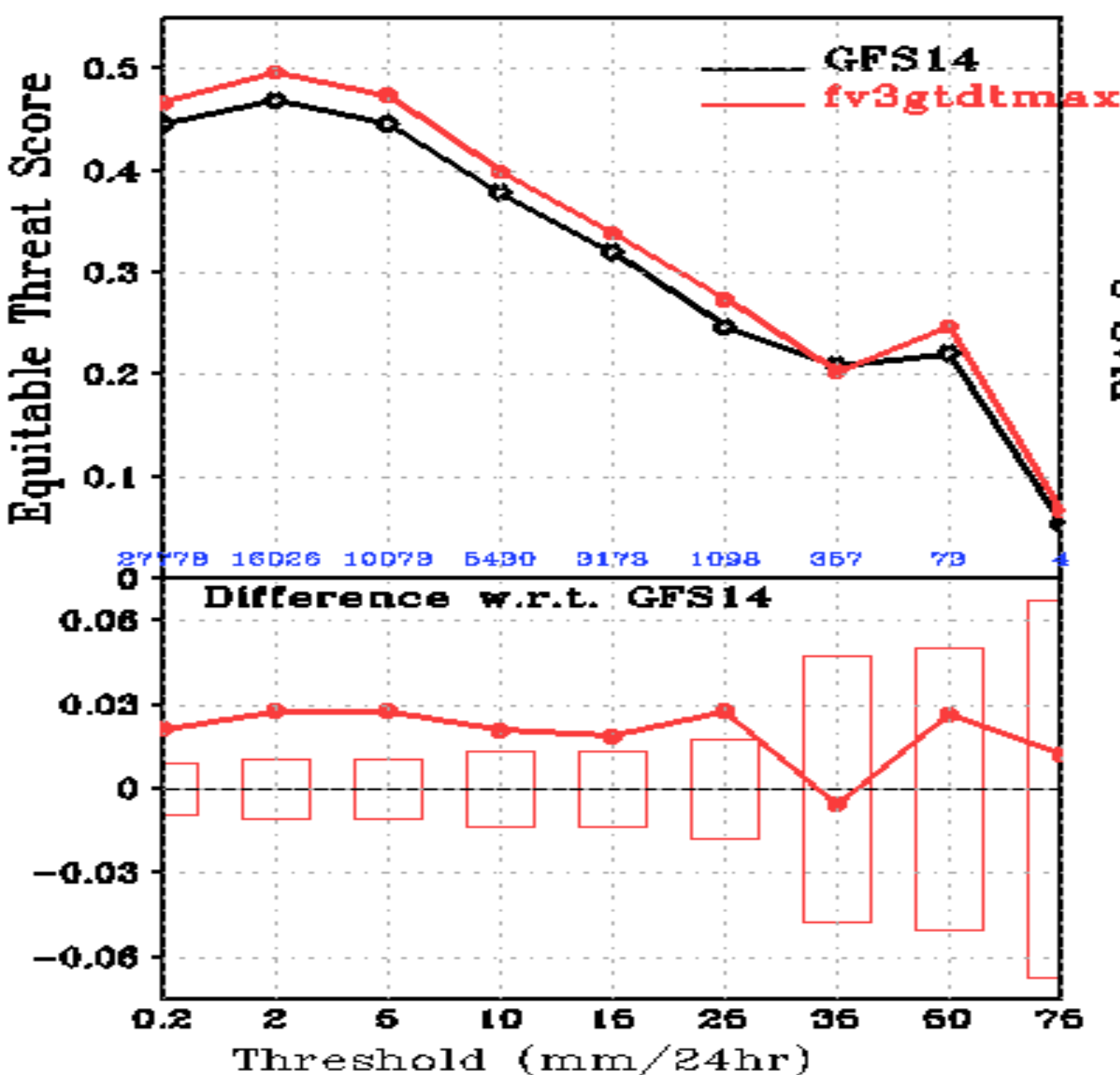


CONUS Precip Skill Scores, f60-f84, 10Jul2016-29Jun2017 00Z Cycle



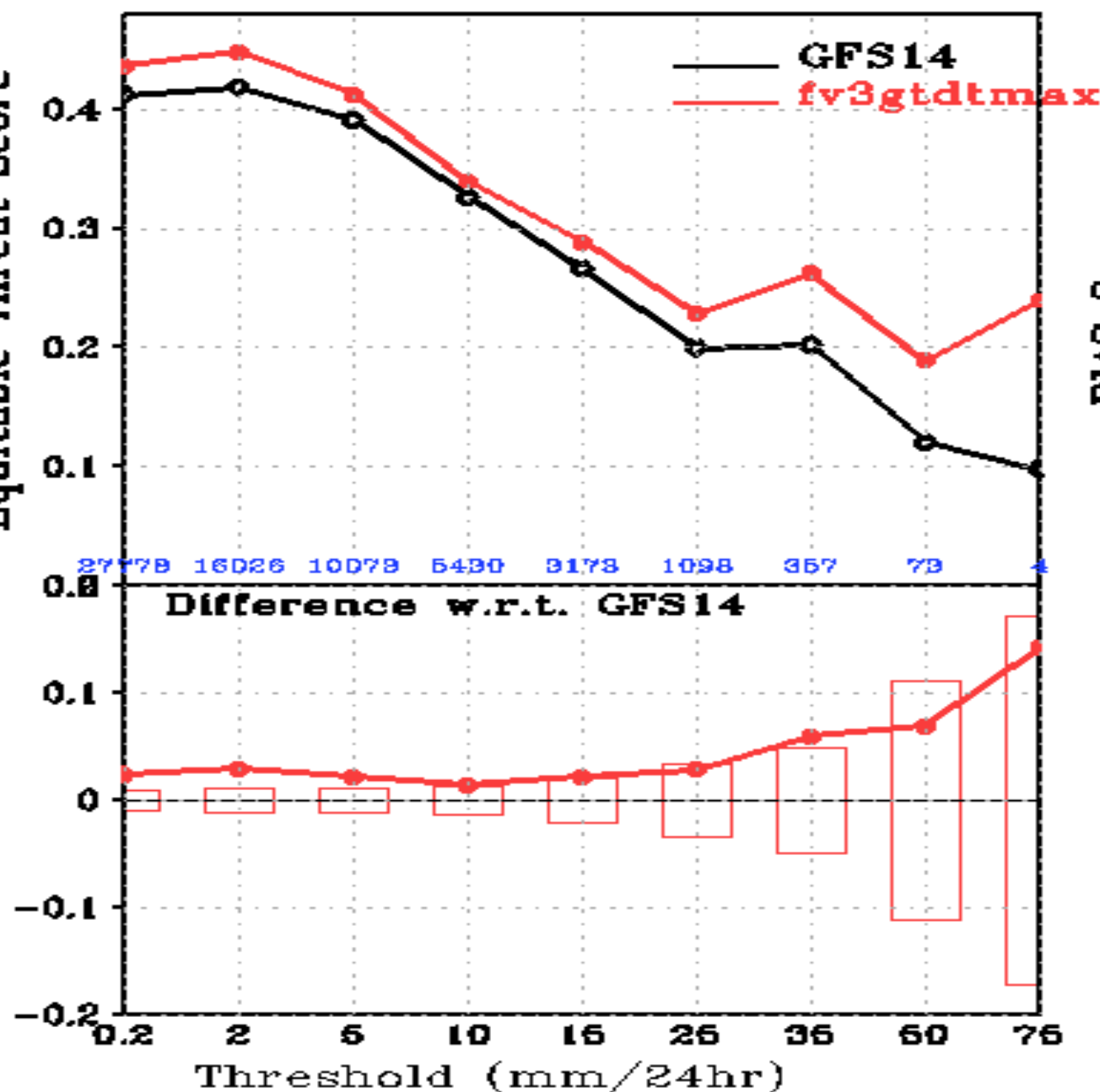
Differences outside of the hollow bars are 95% significant based on 10000 Monte Carlo Tests

CONUS Precip Skill Scores, f12-f36, 10jul2016-29jun2017 00Z Cycle

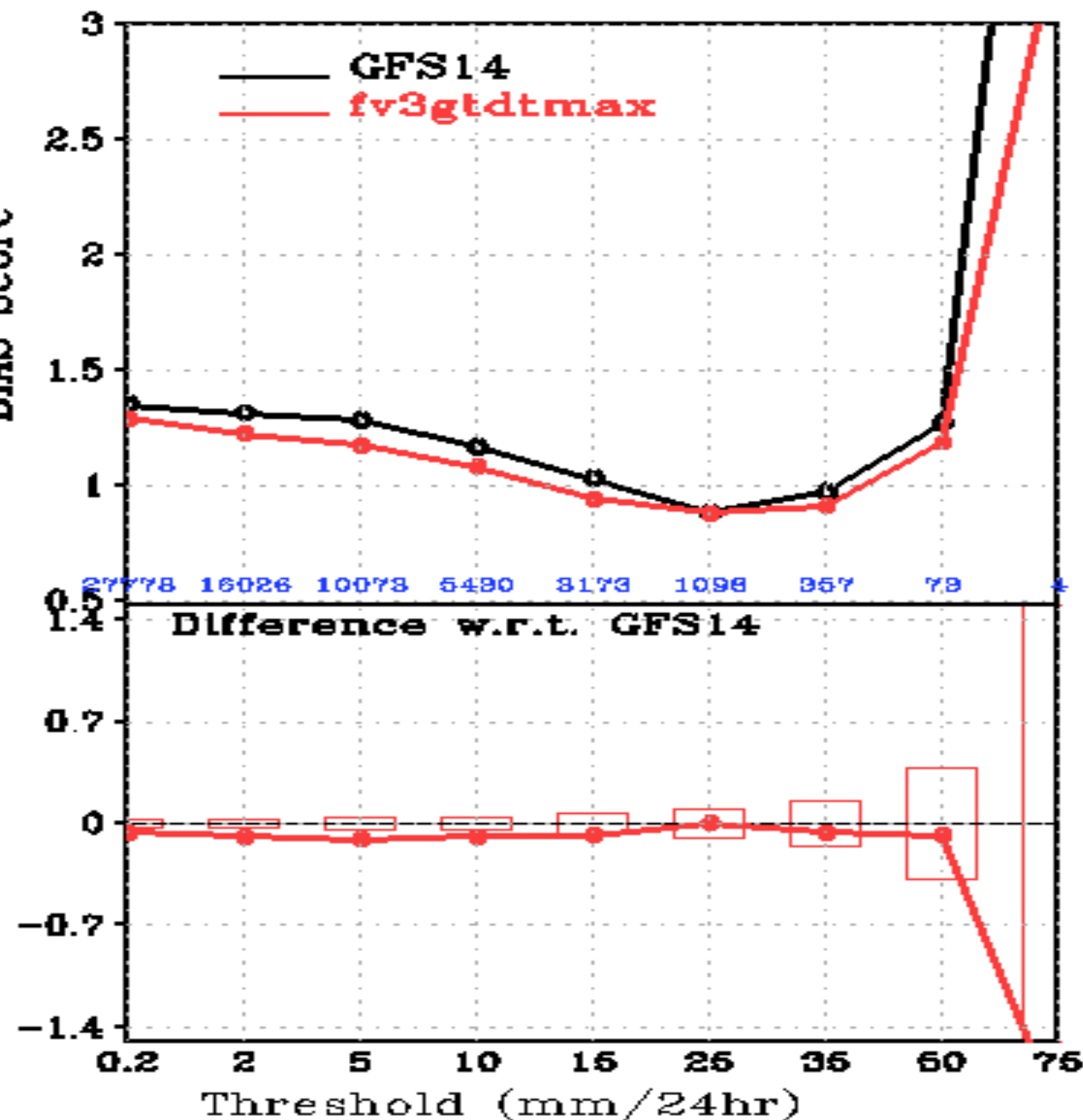


CONUS Precip Skill Scores, f38-f60, 10jul2016-29jun2017 00Z Cycle

Equitable Threat Score



BIAS Score



Differences outside of the hollow bars are 95% significant based on 10000 Monte Carlo Tests